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GRASP YOUR NETTLE.

WHEN Lord SALISBURY introduced his bill the other day, our Radical friends, with more or less sincerity, begged us not to give way to panic and legislate against the traditions and liberties of centuries. This attitude was due simply to an inability to discriminate between cold discretion and craven fear. Neither England nor Lord SALISBURY is in any state of panic. Certain events have occurred during the last few months, culminating in the assassination of M. CARNOT, which render action advisable, if not imperative. Because we recognize this it is absurd to say that our hearts are palpitating and our legs are trembling under us. The last few years have been a crucial time for civilization: it has been put upon its trial, and, on the whole, has come well out of the ordeal. But in the process certain dangers and certain flaws have been discovered, and we must turn our minds towards amending the latter and avoiding the former. There is no question that the present decade is a period of social disruption. Every age is an age of transition, but some ages are more so than others. At times England has almost stood still; at the present moment we are moving about as fast as we like—even a little faster than we like. We have had Anarchists enough this year to last us till the twentieth century, and we have been pretty patient with them all. But it does not do to go on being patient, and to keep our eyes shut to obvious possibilities. Hence, we are now justified in thinking the hour has come to make some changes in our law to meet a change in the social environment. That is all Lord SALISBURY's bill means, and that is all the bill means which is now before the French Chamber of Deputies. We do not say that the latter is judicious in respect to all its clauses. We mistrust the advantages of the Fourth Clause, which prohibits the report of Anarchist trials. We do not believe it will be possible to carry this into effect; nor do we believe that the bill will pass the Chamber in its present form. Yet we have no sympathy whatever with the outcry which has been raised on the extreme Left. The Municipal Council of Paris has made itself ridiculous by appealing to the Government not to pass a bill so dangerous to ancient liberties. But all these good people seem to forget that the passage of a bill nowadays is not irrevocable, and that even if the present bill was found to trespass upon ancient liberties, it could be repealed to-morrow by a popular vote.

The changing conditions of society are shown in other ways than in these desperate outbursts of bloodthirsty fanatics. The Socialists repudiate the Anarchists, and we should be last to suggest any connection between them. But a war, however just or honourable, invariably brings out a horde of murderous ruffians; and when his worst passions are aroused it is not always easy to distinguish the soldier from the desperado. The railway war in America might have been a just war (as a matter of fact it is not); but its existence is no less a sign of the times than the existence of CASERIO SANTO. Revolution is not particular about its methods, and the vilest weapons of Anarchism are being used on the side of the strikers in Chicago. The case indeed is growing so perilous as to make one wonder as to the end. The Government has so far proved powerless to keep peace on the smallest scale. People are being shot like partridges on a September day; but the troops make nothing more than a momentary impression on the rioters. These are being encouraged by the moral support of the Governor of Illinois, who, if we are to believe report, is a man of extreme opinions, and who has incurred a very grave responsibility. The Railway Union is not crushed, and DEBS is still at liberty—why we cannot even imagine. President CLEVELAND has declared martial law in Chicago, but he seems to have failed to act according to the stringent tenor of his words. It is no use hesitating; the time for conciliation is gone by. The riot has become a civil war, and the only appeal possible is to arms. And now the revolution is threatening to spread to other trades. Already the Labour leaders in Chicago have decided to throw in their lot with the Railway men; and in a little, if Mr. CLEVELAND and General MILES do not act promptly, they will have their difficulties doubled. It is better to reckon your victims by dozens to-day than by hundreds to-morrow; and that it has come to this choice no one who has followed the chain of events can doubt.

THE LABOUR PARTY POLICY.

BY J. L. MAHON.

THE statements which have recently been made, with some show of authority, that the Independent Labour party will form no alliance with any other party for the purposes of the next General Election are only expressions of individual opinion. A special party conference has been decided upon to frame a policy for the General Election, and any attempts to forestall the decision of that conference can only be useful in so far as they lead to a good-tempered discussion of the question.

The essence of the position of the Labour party is that the working class should consider its own grievances, formulate its own programme of reform, and use its political power irrespective of party interests, and exclusively with a view to getting its programme carried into law. Formerly the working class has divided its support between the two great Liberal and Conservative parties, and waited for such reforms as the leaders of those parties cared to offer. One of the purposes of the Independent Labour party is to reverse this order of things. It advises the working men to organize and use their electoral power independent of either party, to initiate their own plans of social amelioration, and to support whichever of the other parties will give effect to their wishes. The two ways in which this support can be given are (1) by the votes of Independent Labour members in Parliament, and (2) by the votes of the party in constituencies where no Independent Labour candidate is standing.

The power of the Labour party to return its own candidates is necessarily very limited at present. But there is evidence that this power is on the increase. It is obvious, however, that its greatest influence will be in the independent use of its vote to turn the scale in the constituencies. Its greatest duty is therefore to consider how to use this power and to use it wisely and with every ounce of weight that can be thrown into it.

OUR ATTITUDE TOWARDS LIBERALISM.

An impression has been created that the Independent Labour party has some special malice against the present Government. The conduct of the Liberal and Irish parties for years past has been such as to arouse very bitter feelings against them in the Labour party ranks. But this resentment is taking up too much attention, and it is obscuring our real position in politics. Apart from the usual personal friction we have no special dislike to the Liberal party. We are opposed to it for this reason and no other: that it will not take up the legislation of social reform. The present

SERVICE NOTES.

The debate on the Army Estimates, which has just concluded, was, as usual, stale and unprofitable to the last degree. A variety of subjects of greater or lesser importance was discussed in a minimum of time, and also, we fear, with the minimum of results. How much better it would be if the Service members and those really interested in the well-being of the soldier were to concentrate their strength each year on the accomplishment of some minor reform, instead of frittering away their time and energies and ventilating a large variety of grievances. The most important subjects discussed were undoubtedly the dearth of ranges suited to the new rifle, the necessity for improved barrack accommodation, more especially for married people, and the moving of troops as much as possible by march route on change of stations. The rifle-range question we have several times alluded to in these columns, and the need for acquiring more land for this purpose far surpasses in urgency every other projected military reform. As regards barrack accommodation, improved barracks are merely a question of time; by degrees the old and inconvenient barracks will be replaced by more modern buildings, but the expense involved is so considerable that the transformation will necessarily be a slow one.

As for the moving of troops by march route from station to station we are glad to see that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman is prepared to do all he can in this direction. The introduction of the proposed reform will not only save money, but will also afford very valuable instruction to all ranks. Sir E. Hill took up his parable on the subject of volunteer adjutants, and we agree with him that if the volunteers have any military value too much care cannot be exercised in selecting suitable officers as adjutants, for on these latter the efficiency and discipline of the force very largely depend. Here again we have a question of money. If the adjutant of volunteers were granted pay as such in addition to the pay of his rank, there would be no difficulty in obtaining a large number of applicants from whom the most suitable could be selected; but at present the adjutancies of very many corps are to be had for the asking, and men who wish to have a "loaf," or spend five years without the expense of the mess or of changing stations, have no difficulty in obtaining a volunteer adjutancy, quite irrespective of any special fitness for the position.

Mr. Hanbury spoke very sensibly on the subject of the supply of clothing to the troops. The Government allowance to the infantry of one forage cap, one serge frock, and one pair of trousers annually, with a tunic and an additional pair of trousers every second year, is quite inadequate, and men have to buy at least one frock and one pair of trousers out of their own pockets every year. The need for an increased issue of clothing is all the more urgent now that such a large proportion of our infantry at home is put annually through a course of field manœuvres. On these manœuvres the men's clothes are quite destroyed, and the amount of grumbling and ill-feeling caused by the necessity of replacing them from the soldier's own pocket is becoming very serious. We would advise that a special suit of some hard-wearing colour and material should be issued to each man, especially for wear at musketry, at military training, and at field manœuvres. This suit should last each man his service, and on his departure for the foreign battalion should be returned to store and issued as part worn to recruits or on purchase to men desiring to enlarge their wardrobe with a slop suit for fatigue and dirty work.

In this month's issue of the *United Service Magazine* there is a very good article entitled "Does it Pay to Enlist?" by "One who has Tried It." This article is in some respects unduly pessimistic in its tone, and is not quite up to date, as the effect of the new clothing regulations on the soldier's comfort is not sufficiently considered, but in the main we can agree with the writer, especially in his denunciation of hospital stoppages and of the daily stoppage for a grocery ration. As to the suspicions insinuated by the writer that the grocery ration is not fairly expended in the best interests of the men, we are of opinion that there is no justice in his insinuation, as in all well regulated corps the groceries in the canteen are sold at cost price or thereabouts, far cheaper than the same article could be bought in the town; and the grocery book showing how the cash is expended is inspected daily by the captain of the company. Peculation could only be carried on if there were collusion between the colour-sergeant, the canteen steward, and the orderly corporal, and as the latter is changed every week, the gain to the guilty parties would of necessity be so small that we cannot believe the risk of detection would be incurred for such trifling gains.

Government is bent upon occupying Parliament with Home Rule, Liquor Traffic Veto, Disestablishment, and a series of bills dealing with the machinery of politics. The Independent Labour party has no concern with any of these things; it demands that they shall all be put aside, and that Parliament shall deal with the hours of labour, the unemployed, the destitute, aged, and infirm, and similar exclusively social measures. While individual members of the Labour party have good reason to rejoice in all that injures the present Government they should not allow the real issue to be lost sight of. It is essential that our purpose and policy should be kept before the country, and that the opinion should not gain ground that we are capable of nothing better than parading our peculiarities and indulging in worrying and snarling opposition varied by ridiculous fits of isolation.

The questions which the Labour party will consider before it decides on which, if any, party its vote will go to are these: Which party has given the best consideration and made the largest concession to our demands? and, Is the largest concession large enough, and the prospect of its being fulfilled good enough, to deserve our support?

MEN OF THE COMMONS.

"It is obvious that no alliance is possible at present with the Liberal and Irish parties. The determination of the Government party to make a leading question of the alteration of the constitution of the House of Lords increases the antagonism between it and the Labour party. The constitution of the House of Lords is certainly not in accordance with the most approved democratic principles, but neither is that of the House of Commons, and still less so democratic principle is there in the National Liberal Federation remedy. The referendum is the only thoroughly democratic final decision on a measure, and this plan has been assented to by Lord Salisbury, and ignored by the Government. But at present the Labour party has no particular interest in assailing the House of Lords. Our immediate object is to create not a perfect political system, but a less imperfect social one. Our first and greatest obstacle in this work is not the House of Lords, but the House of Commons.

The Government party position may be summed up, from our point of view, in this way: Its whole policy is to keep Parliament and the country wrangling for another ten years about questions exclusively concerning the mere mechanism of government. Even these questions it will only deal with in a halting and tinkering way, so that every reason which can now be urged for genuine democratic reform will be equally urgent when the Government programme is completed. The Government party accepts the Labour programme in detail, and nearly all their candidates are favourable to it, but the leaders refuse to take it up in Parliament, and the individual members assent to this refusal. The few Labour measures which do struggle through one or two stages, notably the Miners' Eight Hours Bill, are deliberately strangled by this "best Government ever was." The antagonism here is too strong and direct to allow of co-operation with the Labour party, and the worst feature of the situation is that while the Gladstonians generally admit the justice of our demands, they are determined to postpone every one of them until their own crazy anti-social programme is carried.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S CONFESSION.

The only consideration of our position has come from Mr. Chamberlain, and whether his concessions are worth accepting is a question for the Labour party conference to decide. All I propose to do is to consider what they amount to, to give an individual opinion upon them. Mr. Chamberlain has been charged with making another programme. Why a statesman should be censured for giving a frank and definite expression to his intentions is not quite clear, but in any case it is not, in this instance, correct. Some eighteen months ago Mr. Chamberlain published an exhaustive consideration of the Labour question and the Labour programmes, and he selected the points which he considered came within practical reach and put them in a practical form. It is this attempt to fairly discuss and to meet the Labour party demands that has brought upon him the Liberal party abuse. Mr. Keir Hardie, however, did not hesitate to congratulate Mr. Chamberlain "upon sounding the death-knell of the fine parliamentary art of shelving the Labour question," and for stating his programme frankly and putting it on "matters affecting the daily life of the people." But Mr. Hardie declared it to be sparse on the details of this programme, on the ground that "Mr. Chamberlain's political opponents will now be compelled to go one better in the same direction." Unfortunately they have not gone "one better" in the same direction. They have gone one worse in the opposite direction. In their old evil way of thrusting forward matters which do not "affect the daily lives of the people," instead of bettering it they have openly derided it, and it is now for the Labour party to consider how to punish them for their misdoings, and make the best of the situation as it is.

The first and most important point is: What kind of pledge do we get with this programme? On this point there is every satisfaction. As Mr. Hardie puts it, Mr. Chamberlain pledges himself "as the leader of a party," and he also pledges the whole Unionist party. There is no other programme to be put in front of this. "The Unionist party," he states, "is free to act, and to act at once." The next question, therefore, is this: Is the programme and the prospect of its fulfilment worthy of acceptance by the Labour party? To this I would give three answers, two of them straightforward and one Scotch. (1) On its general merits the programme is worth accepting. (2) It is worth accepting if only for one reason, namely, that of getting a parliamentary majority elected pledged "to act and to act at once" on a programme exclusively dealing with "matters affecting the daily lives of the people," and (3) What else is there to accept?

WHAT ELSE TO DO?

I will also answer the Scotch answer. The only other course is to devote our energies to our own candidates and let the general result go as it will. This, in my opinion, means either that we are afraid to face the difficulties of the political situation, or that we are content to cease to be a Labour party, and to dwindle into a mere narrow sect of theorists. The Independent Labour party was formed in opposition to the latter idea, and in order to influence politics, by the best means at its disposal, in favour of social reform. I do not believe that the Independent Labour party will be either cranky or cowardly. I believe that we shall tell the working class plainly that the interests of Labour demand that Parliament shall apply itself earnestly to domestic social questions: that the party that will do this and do it best and quickest is the party for them to support; and that, in proportion as they rise above mere party prejudices and superstitions and vote straight on this great issue, so will be their power of helping to realize or hindering the abandonment of these measures.

It is no easy task to make independent politicians of working men. The independence is new to them, and is regarded with suspicion. The only way to remove that suspicion is to state our plans frankly and act upon them fearlessly. It is only when we have done so that we shall be able to prove whether the policy of the Independent Labour party is effective or impotent. So far it has not been fairly tried. We have expressed ourselves too willing to wound, and shown ourselves too much afraid to strike. If we really believe in the supremacy of the interests of Labour, and in the independence which we profess, we should seize upon this opportunity and strain every nerve to defeat this attempt to continue the lease of power of a party which is wholly occupied with squabbling about hazy theories of how Governments should be made, and we should give an independent support to those who at least recognize that the duty of Governments is to govern. A very large percentage of those who shouted for Disraeli at the last election, and of those who are getting ready to shout for it again, will be in paupers' coffins long before the members of the present ministry get to "matters affecting the daily life of the people." If we can even show that we recognize the danger and have hearts stout enough to combat it we shall have done something to pave the way for a healthier life for the people.

TO READERS ABSENT FROM TOWN AND COUNTRY RESIDENTS

Readers temporarily absent from town, or country residents, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the LATEST NEWS, sent to ANY ADDRESS within the UNITED KINGDOM, on delivery on the first post on the following morning, at the rate of THREEPENCE PER WEEK or ONE SHILLING PER WEEK to ANY ADDRESS upon the CONTINENT.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The devotion of Ministers to public business ought to soothe the Nonconformist conscience, so terribly rufiled by the victory of Ladas in the Derby, and only partially quieted by his subsequent defeat at Newmarket. "The Guards," it used to be said, "dine but don't dance." In like manner her Majesty's Government races but does not dine—at least, at the Guildhall. Lord Rosebery has informed the Lord Mayor that the pressure of public business prevents himself and his colleagues accepting the hospitality of the City at the annual summer banquet. Yet, as the *Times* points out, on the very evening fixed for the civic feast there is to be a banquet or perhaps, in deference to the Teetotal Conscience, it will be called a high tea—to Sir William Harcourt at the National Liberal Club. We should be sorry to think that the relations between the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer do not admit of their telling one another of their engagements, but it is clear that they do not care to be seen too much together. The happy family is most united when only one of its members speaks in its name, because then there is no fear of contradiction.

The same striving after that reputation for wisdom which is gained by saying nothing, or by saying as little as possible, is observable in the House of Commons. It is openly stated that Sir William Harcourt has given a pledge to the miners' representatives to press the Eight Hours Bill through all its stages before the end of the session. He was asked last night the simple question whether or not he had given such a pledge; not, mark you, whether he meant to redeem it, which is a horse of a very different colour. He simply declined to reply, and we hold that Mr. Legh would have been quite justified in moving the adjournment of the House in order to extract an answer. The time of the House of Commons is public time, and if Sir William Harcourt has pledged any portion of this time the House of Commons and the public are entitled to know it. It is not as if the Eight Hours Bill were a Government measure; it is a private members' bill, and one on the policy of which Ministers themselves are not agreed. Why, then, should the Leader of the House give an undertaking to press it in preference to other measures? Was it the price paid for the miners' vote in the Attercliffe division?

Yesterday's order papers were documents of almost human interest. They spoke softly but convincingly of the muddle the Ministry is in. This is what they had to say about the report stage of the Fletcher-Moulton-Harcourt Budget already debated for twenty-six parliamentary days in Committee. One hundred and fifty-seven amendments were down. Of these, one hundred and ten were in the name of the Chancellor's chief law officer, Sir John Rigby; six were amendments to his amendments, and three were credited to the Lord Advocate. This makes one hundred and nineteen, and leaves just thirty-eight further amendments to the other members on both sides of the House. Of course, many of these second thoughts of Sir John Rigby, who was away through illness during much of the previous discussion, were merely verbal. But what, in the name of the common decencies of draftsmanship, is to be said of a Bill which at this time of day its own authors have to tinker in such measure as this?

Mr. Mudie's Registration Bill is like its author in that its future is uncertain. There still exist it thirty-three grim pages of amendments. Even to Clause 3, the irreducible minimum which they were saying lately would be taken this session, four dozen amendments are down. These come from all sides—from Mr. Harry Lawson, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Keir Hardie. That should help to add to the puzzles of to-day's Cabinet Council. And one is hardly surprised to learn, on "unimpeachable authority," that the bill is to be dropped now, and brought in again next session in more democratic form. It would seem to need it.

The Abbé Bergeron, Vicar of Fourmies, is no common criminal. If the charges brought against him are true, he is a monster whose infamy rises or stoops to the heroic. A greedy De Sade, he seems to have murdered his victims partly for the money which would purchase a vulgar debauchery, partly for the mere joy of cruelty. His position gave him a strange immunity, and preferment in the Church followed the first charge of theft and arson. And now he is on trial for the murder of his curate, whom he is said to have battered and thrown down a well. But other accusations are advanced from every quarter, and the ninety-five witnesses who appear against him at the assize of Mayenne may be trusted to unfold a story of grime and blood. Of course he protests his innocence, declaring that no confession shall ever be wrung from him. And now the last singular feature in this most singular case is that the prisoner looks, quite mad, worn and wasted by a consumptive energy.

The Archæological Congress was in a violently iconoclastic mood yesterday. It snapped its fingers, so to say, under the noses of the most venerable legends, and scraped the varnish from our most pleasing illusions. The legend that at the British Museum the Queen Anne farthing is dear and dated beyond all coins that are, was denied by a gentleman, who also had the bravado to contend that St. Edmund was not killed by all the arrows that are said as having killed him. The so-called leper windows were not the endeavours of a philanthropy born before its due time to counteract the law of the survival of the fittest: and on occasion a cross-legged effigy may not represent a crusader. Lord Rosebery will weep to know that the steeple-crowned hat at Shaw House, Newbury, did not belong to Oliver Cromwell. What next, indeed? We shall soon have one of these impudent archæologists rising to contend that Cromwell did not own Ladases, and never made a bet in his life. Our own chiefest wrath, however, is reserved for Mr. St. John Hope, who declared with apparent seriousness that the underground passages around old castles are not the underground passages required by fiction, but drain conduits. We expect before long to hear that the castles themselves were not castles but premature workhouses.

Bishop Selwyn again enriches the *Times* and the world this morning with his views on the religious education question. From Mr. Gover's denial that Socinianism and infidelity have been taught under the compromise, he infers that teachers hold the compromise to exclude Socinians (whatever they are), Unitarians, and Agnostics. The inference is childish in its illogic. The point of the compromise is that no sectarian dogma should be taught at all, and it is just as much a breach of it to teach the dogmas of Socinianism (whatever they are) as the dogmas of Athelstanianism. It is better that the religious education of babies should be thus nebulous, to use the Bishop's own word, than that it should be dogmatic. As for his further point that the addition of the word "Christian" settles the difficulty, that also, even assuming his initial fallacy, is as nebulously illogical as ever. For the circular does more than add the word "Christian." It defines it in a peculiarly inadequate and grotesque manner and penalizes teachers who cannot accept the definition.

Righteousness and peace have kissed each other in the Island of Lewis. There are three hotels there, and in these houses, we grieve to say, intoxicating liquors are sometimes sold. Now the magistrates of Lewis are teetotallers. It is the obvious duty, therefore, of these conscientious gentlemen not to administer the law, but to refuse licences to the hotels, because of their private dislike to the strong waters of perdition. Each year they make the great refusal, and each year the publicans, hardened in their iniquity, appeal, and carry their point and get their houses licensed, at an extra cost of £180. The Lord Chancellor seems to think that it is the duty of all conscientious teetotal magistrates to spoil the business of every publican they can touch, and to levy a sort of legal blackmail upon those whose business they cannot ruin. And who are we that we should differ from a Lord Chancellor?

TO THE OCC. LOVERS.

Alas! poor piteous lovers, wherefore fling
Your indiscriminate woe to winds of rhyme?
Silence is truer than the songs you sing,
Tho' I myself have sung them many a time.

Yea, I myself have wooed inconstant girls
With pearls of metaphor on strings of verse,
And for a tangled maze of golden curls
Forsworn the world and pulverized my purse!

'Tis not, O lovers, that the grapes are sour;
Alas! the grapes are very, very sweet,
'Tis not that I dispute your lyric power
To sing a dainty mistress to your feet.

'Tis not because my hair is growing grey,
It still retains its old ambrosial wave,
It is because, precisely yesterday,
I ceased from singing, and became a slave!

We never much admired the colonizing German. M. Dry found him pretty well as overbearing and brutal in East Africa as he has recently been proved in the Cameroons. But just now he has distinguished himself peculiarly by arming Arabs to convey gunpowder through the German sphere across Lake Nyassa in a German steamer. The powder was for the use of the slave raiders of Northern Nyassaland upon whom Captain Edwards is at present making war. Now, the Germans in East Africa may trouble themselves to suppress the slave trade or they may not. It is no great concern of ours, although we believe they are more or less pledged to do so. But when they as good as supply our native enemies with the munitions of war, well knowing that they will be used for the purposes of the trade, the matter begins to look serious. We cannot have British subjects shot with German powder. Therefore we await and must exact an explanation.

The Bundesrath has declined its assent to the Reichstag resolution readmitting the Jesuits. It was to be expected. Prussia and other Protestant States make up a large majority of the Council, and Bismarck's struggle is yet fresh in their memory. Nevertheless, it is certain that the Jesuits will come back in time, and yesterday's vote rather confirms than weakens the anticipation. Some concession will be made in the interests of concord, for in the last few years the cult of the Anti-Prussians has waxed exceedingly strong among the Bavarian peasants. The Catholics have won their loaf. If they cannot have their Jesuits at least they can have Redemptorists and White Fathers, the latter order having made themselves popular by mission work in Africa. It is a thing that Jesuits will come back altogether, and we do not suppose that will do anybody any harm.

The long-pending struggle between the Belgians and Dervishes in Central Africa may now be said to have fairly commenced. Nebo, the place where the opposing forces have met, is situated on the fourth degree of N. latitude, and is distant about one hundred and fifty miles from the Nile, and about two hundred and fifty miles from Lado. Although the Belgians are reported to have overcome their fanatical and courageous antagonists, they have lost many officers, and are likely to lose a great many more before they succeed, if, indeed, they ever do succeed, in finally subduing the Dervish Cazal. Meanwhile, the news of the fighting will disturb the whole of the Central Soudan, and may very possibly be felt as far north as Egypt. We foresee much trouble and many complications through the activity of the Sovereign of the Congo Free State. Nevertheless, as we have chosen to let the Belgians clear the path for us in Equatorial Africa, they are at least entitled to our sympathy, which we willingly extend to them, while deprecating a policy which will plunge this part of Africa into confusion, and which will have in all probability far wider-reaching effects than the inauguration of the policy have considered.

Fly to Montana, ye distressed agriculturists, and follow the example of J. A. McConville, of Butte City. There was no more surprised farmer in Montana than said J. A. M., the day he solemnly cursed the egg trade and proceeded to kill and eat his fowls. In the first fowl he carved had within its vitals quite a considerable quantity of pellets of gold. Heedless of La Fontaine, heedless of Hans Andersen, the brave farmer without ado killed the remaining thirty chickens, and found within them also much of the desirable metal. On realizing, at the State National Bank, he came into the possession of 587 dollars specie, representing the handsome transaction of twelve dollars per fowl. Swiftly did he purchase with a part of his gains fifty more chickens, and turn them out to grass. Four days later he killed one to see how the process was working, and found within its gullet a nucleus worth 2.30 dollars. The others are still accumulating, but need not expect to live long, unless Mr. McConville should hit upon an emetic that would serve his purpose as well.

There was some talk recently in the financial columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette* about running an occasionally-submerged island as a commercial speculation. The scheme of a New York company promoter goes one better than this. He will run an island that does not exist at all. The island is to be built out of the ruins of that of Atlantis, some ten or eleven miles out at sea, and devoted to the purposes of a summer resort for those who dislike mosquitoes and ague. The site of the island has already been selected and marked by a buoy, and when one million dollars are forthcoming the works will be put in train. No great difficulties stand in the way from an engineering point of view. The depth of the ocean at the place chosen is seventy feet, and the foundations of the island would consist of steel or iron caissons, each 15 feet in diameter. The great attraction claimed for the new island—which is to be called after its hypothetical predecessor—is that it will stand outside the jurisdiction of the United States, and will have no rates or taxes to pay, and no laws to conform to. Doubtless its exclusiveness will be maintained by an independent fleet.

HE WON'T BE HAPPY.

IN THE HOUSE. BY AN OBSERVER.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT is back from the week's holiday he has been taking in the country since he ended the Committee stage of his Finance Bill by reducing the majority on his increased spirits duty clause from 55 to 15—on reconsideration. He has brought with him some tan of the July sun on his cheek. There is no July, nor any other kind of sunshine about his eye. When he came in, it was about ten minutes after they had started questions, and about five before they had done with them—for though some three dozen were down, they were got out of the way in almost a shortest on record. He paced heavily up with a glum, stealthy look, and no one cheered. He dropped down between the Scotch Secretary, who is making such poor play with the Scotch Local Government Bill, and the Chief Secretary, who had just been badgered about intimidation in Ireland. The deputy leaders raced to show how glad they were to see the great man back for a space among them. Mr. Morley bubbled over with whispers, and eagerly hand-shook. Mr. Asquith stretched across his philosophic rival for the reversion of the leadership, and gave the leader a democratic hand-grip. Mr. Acland, who was next beyond the Home Secretary, seemed anxious to do likewise. But, being a short man, he could not reach, and was therefore content with passing up an expansive grin of welcome. Then the Chancellor looked wearily round. Things were in much the same state as when he was last there. Of perhaps fifty members present his eye rested most lovingly on Mr. Gibson Bowles—whom he calls the future Chancellor of the Exchequer (such respect has he for help given him in matters which he did not understand)—and Mr. Bartley, whose unwearied attentions it would be brutal not to requite. A

A JUMBO CRYING IN THE NIGHT.

minute or so's respite and then they were at him again, King's Lynn leading the way, and five or six following. It was like this. While the Squire was away at Malwood Mr. Morley, as his proxy, had said that when the Squire got back he would make a statement as to the future course of public business—a subject naturally interesting to other holiday makers besides the Chancellor himself. There was in fact a general belief that this statement would be made on Thursday, and that intention of this would be announced directly Sir William returned. But no. The great man was in quite a pet. With a sort of sulky dignity he kept on saying, "Can't till the Budget is out of the way," till one all but expected to see him put his thumb in the corner of his mouth like a pouting child. Now it was Mr. Legh, a young Conservative, who rarely speaks, but did so now with quite vehement politeness. "Mr. John Burns, Mr. Pickard, and others," he said, 'have declared on public platforms they had pledges such and such bills should go through before the prorogation. Is that so or not?" asked Mr. Legh. "Can't say till the Budget is out of the way," answered Sir William, the gloom settling deeper on his sun-stained face. Then of course good, kind Mr. Bartley followed. "Can't say any more," replied the Great Man: "And quite enough too," came in an audible aside from Mr. Bartley. It was soon over, and the Leader settled his hat on his head half triumphantly, wearily and warily opened his budget box, and assured himself that henchman Robert Reed, Esq., and henchman Sir John Rigby, law officers both, were on either side of him to take his place should he escape the eagle eye of Mr. Bartley and have to go out for a "little refreshment." Then he settled down to listen to the re-re filtered platitudes on this much criticised "democratic" Budget. Will Sir William really be happy when he gets it? He doesn't look the part yet.

AN IDEAL POST OFFICE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—I rejoice to see your attempts to overcome the *vis inertiæ* of the Post Office. Instances may help. From Australasia I arrived at Cairo, and, knowing our colony was in the postal union, despatched my letters homeward with 1 piastre stamp = 2½*d.* Arrived at Brindisi, Naples, and Rome, I posted about a dozen with 25 centesimi stamps, knowing Italy was also in the union, until at Florence I learned that the postage was 40 centesimi = 4*d.* from Italy. I called on the secretary, Post Office, Florence, who showed me the tariff, and the colonies of England are classed "b," giving permission to charge 4*d.*, which the Italians exact. Arrived in Paris the postage dropped to 25 centimes again. At St. Martin's-le-Grand a secretary or inspector confirmed the Italian exaction, but when I asked, "Do you not remonstrate with the Italian authorities?" I found great reluctance to press the matter—it had been done mildly I gathered, but an idea that Italy wanted all the money she could get prevented sheeting home the anomaly. Now quite unwittingly my correspondents had to pay fines on my dozen letters posted from Italy. The annoyance in one's own case could be overlooked, if one thought success attended efforts to reform the abuse, but I came away convinced the secretary-inspector was an exceedingly nice, polite official, quite unable to make any alteration, and travellers writing to Australia from Italy will go on being exceptionally treated.—Yours faithfully,

HENRY GREEN.

29, Montague-place, W.C.

Mr. Gladstone will contribute an article on "The Place of Heresy and Schism in the Modern Christian Church" to the August number of the *Nineteenth Century*.

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RE A POPULAR CRAZE.

PALMISTRY? Well, I'll tell you what I think, and, what's more, what I know about it. There was a palmist woman came fooling around my house some six months ago, and she told the hands of any idiot who was willing to listen to her. No, she did not tell mine. If she had she might have seen something connected with her own destiny which will be fulfilled when next we meet near a river or a decent-sized cliff.

But she told my daughter Sophie's. Oh yes, she did that. She said her line of love was crossed with that of a pale young hero, or some such folly, and—this is in confidence, mind you, for I don't want the whole world gabbling over my affairs—the girl has run off with a piano-tuner, whose family are threatening proceedings. That's the plain fact, and I don't see any good in mincing it.

Then she told my daughter Mary's also. You remember Mary? A level-headed girl enough, and as healthy as a horse till she met that internal woman. Now her room is like a dispensary—I might have called it an *ex*-pensary—crowded with every mixture under the sun; and the girl goes moping round with a face as long as your arm, expecting "some great misfortune, probably a dangerous illness," before the month is out. What's more, there is nothing so certain as that if she goes on the way she's going she'll get it. But it will be entirely due to her own foolishness. She's taken drugs enough to sicken a battalion. So I called her up one day and I said: "Mary, my dear, what are all those medicines for?"

"I'm going to have an illness," she said; "Mrs. Tomkins told me so."

"I don't doubt it," said I; "but are you taking them to make yourself ill and prove her truthful, or to avoid being ill and to prove her a liar?"

"I don't know. I'm taking them because I'm *going* to be ill." And that was all I could get out of her.

Jane is no better, but it anything worse. She firmly believes that she has got to die in three years, that the third of each month is a dangerous day, and that she ought to beware especially of traction-engines and steam-rollers. The consequence is that she does a good deal of "bewaring" even to the extent of stopping in bed when a road is up in the neighbourhood, which happens on an average twice a month for a week at a time. She also spends the 3rd of every month in bed as a matter of course, and the rest of her time she devotes to the poor, that she may not be found wanting when the day does come. She has four mothers' meetings a week, two Bible classes, two penance days on behalf of the Associated Sisters of the Order of Expiation and Universal Atonement, two Reversionary Scapegoat and New Jerusalem Annuity conferences, two anti-materialist discourses in the East end, and a social club gathering of the superannuated seamstresses of Bethnal Green. The odds are, if you ask me, that three years will leave a considerable margin for poor Jane. But what can I do? The girl's got the will of an ox, though she might have lived till ninety if that woman had let her alone.

Enough? I should jolly well say it was enough. But that isn't all. Even my ass of a son Jack has been roped in by this tomfoolery. It seems that the boy had gone and lost his head about some girl in a pastrycook's shop—thought himself a Lord of Burleigh, and all the rest of it, because he does a bit of painting. Well, now, if that gump of a woman doesn't go and fill him up with something about a fair-haired damsel pining for him, and about all the lines of his life and art and use in the world, and the rest of it, centring at the point where he throws off his bashfulness and makes her his own. So what does Master Jack do but go round and propose right away to the pastrycook's girl, who says: "Oh, Mister Jack!" and accepts him. How it's going to be got out of, I'm hanged if I see. The boy hasn't a penny; he'll never do anything at painting; he refuses now to look at anything else; and he means to marry a pale-haired, patty-faced pastrycook's girl, because she once took a present from him—and because it's his destiny!

That episode finished Mrs. Tomkins's visit. She didn't wait to see me, or to offer explanations, but caught the next train as soon as ever she heard of it. She has since written, without giving any address, to say that she was awfully sorry, but of course she had no idea what Jack might have in his mind; that it was curious how often things came true without one's knowing in the least how; and that she wasn't really a *believer* in palmistry, though she was beginning to think there must be something in it. By-the-bye, you heard I suppose, about Maggie Lister, old Barnabas Lister's only child? Well, that was Mrs. Tomkins's doing too. She read that poor thing's hand, and, among a whole lot of other nonsense, detected that she was to go on a voyage of discovery and get drowned. She couldn't tell her this, of course. It would be too unkind. So with supreme tact and delicacy she said: "I should advise you to be very careful what journeys you go on, and not to run any risks when you are on the sea." Further questions she declined to answer; so the long and the short of it was that the girl, who was going to join her brother in Australia in a few weeks, got a fixed idea that she was bound to fall overboard, and being down somewhere on the Welsh coast she decided that it was imperative she should learn to swim. You know the rest, of course. No? Well, she got out of her depth the very first day and was drowned within sight of the whole beach. Singular instance of foresight and prophecy, was it not? And that story's gospel truth.

So now don't you ask me any more whether I know anything about palmistry, and what I think of it, because you've got a cousin who is rather keen on that sort of thing, and believes in it implicitly. Personally I don't. As for its being an invention of the devil, however, about that I haven't the smallest doubt.

"BECKET," AT THE LYCEUM.

To see "Becket" again is but to renew the old impression, to confirm the old conviction, to taste afresh the old pleasure and revive the old regret. It affords again, as it afforded before, more than a year ago, the same unimpeachable proofs of the defects of a great poet and the merits of a fine actor. It was Lord Tennyson's misfortune to feel in his old age the desire to be a dramatist; it has been Mr. Irving's fortune to make that desire seem almost to have been realized by the sheer strength of his ability. The most Virgilian of all the English poets, as Lord Tennyson has very gracefully been called, was almost as much at odds with nature in his belated passion for the drama as Goethe was when in the very winter of his life he thought to rekindle his youth and the passions of his prime. "Becket," in common with all the dramas of the late Laureate, is at its best but a melancholy business; at its worst it has not even the dignity of melancholy. But, by fantastic chance, in the very desperateness of its failure to be what it desires to be, "Becket" is redeemed, for a few hours of illusion, by the genius of an actor. In all the long list of Mr. Irving's creations no one stands higher than his creation of Thomas Becket. It would almost seem as if the actor, confronted by the seeming impossibility of the task he had attempted, outdid himself, overtopped all former triumphs in his determination to make "Becket" pass for a great play. The mannerisms that seemed at one time to be ingrained in the player's composition fell away from him when he first attempted Becket, and, though they have never since returned to him in anything like the old force, they seemed more conspicuously absent last night when he essayed "Becket" again than they have seemed in intervening work. We said, if we remember rightly, when we spoke of the first performance of "Becket," that Mr. Irving endowed his ecclesiastic with a quality which might be best described as the quality of beauty. The criticism comes as readily again and rings as truly. There is something which can most happily be described as beautiful about Mr. Irving's presentation of Becket which is not discernible, or, if discernible at all, only in an infinitely less degree, in any of his other characterizations. From the first moment to the last his splendid stubborn priest, who pits the crozier of the Church against the sceptre of the King, seems to be illuminated by something of that unearthly radiance which adorns the saintliest pictures of the saints. He is the very incarnation of the Church militant, but invested with all the austerity of a Jerome and all the effulgence of a George. It seemed one of Mr. Irving's most illustrious achievements on the first night last year; it seemed so again last night, as unquestionably Miss Ellen Terry's Rosamund had all the charm, all the grace, all the poetry, and all the pathos with which she enriched the part a year ago.

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REVIEWS.

BAD MEN.*

THE histories of bad men are the modern novel's best antidote. The "Newgate Calendar" carries us far away from Madame Grand and the unhealthy contemplation of ante-nuptial indiscretion. Moreover, the blackguard's psychology is of the simplest. An empty pocket or an unsatisfied lust commits him straightway to an act of villainy and courage. He is never driven, like the hero of M. Bourget's imagining, to atone for inaction by the earnest contemplation of himself, by that study, in fact, which may be called omphaloscopy. No; with him desire is unquestioned and omnipotent. If you asked him to explain he would doubtless be all unconscious of his motive, asserting, like Eugène Sue's rascal, that he "saw red," or, with a young scoundrel in Paris, who lately won himself twenty years at the galleys, that he was "impelled by an irresistible force." And if the motive be epic in its simplicity the result is generally obvious and tangible. In brief, you enjoy the grimy records of crime from no sympathetic ferocity, but because you find therein movement and life, because you feel the pulse beat faster at a primitive passion, because you rejoice at that hint of romance which the literary vivisector of blue-bottles is proud to despise. No wonder Borrow delighted in the autobiography of Harry Simons, *alias* Harry of Tyburn, *alias* Young Gentleman Harry, for did not that hero face the world with a light heart and a cocked pistol? And did he not display far more wholesome spirit, a far cleaner courage, than the muling Berties and Hughies who loaf in drawing-rooms?

But the history of blackguardism has not always been written with understanding and distinction. Now and again when the malefactor has taken up a pen he has stumbled through lack of art upon an effect, which if not precisely artistic, is still imposing. Sometimes he has been fortunate in his biographer, and has gone down the ages tricked out in phrase and pleasantry. Was not the autobiography of Jack Sheppard written by Defoe himself, by that Defoe who in "Moll Flanders" created the type of woman's infamy? And then did not Captain Charles Johnston, the Plutarch of Newgate, show the world how the portrait of a hero should be drawn? These, however, are the exceptions, yet the boldest chronicle is good to read, and there is no chap-book so common, no dying speech so fatuous, that the enthusiast cannot contemplate it with a certain joy. Whence it is that Mr. Seccombe and his collaborators had an easy task in celebrating the villainies of their twelve bad men; and though they have not always—not even often—risen to the occasion, you may read their book without tedium, and sometimes with satisfaction.

The dedication is composed in the proper spirit, "To the memory of Barry Lyndon, Esq." And the editor's deprecation of whitewashing is another reassurance, since whitewashing is the scoundrel's blackest dishonour. What right has the biographer to strip a hero of his laurels? If a man aspires to thievery he must not be appraised for a saint or be given the advantage of extenuating circumstances; and it is to Mr. Seccombe's credit that he has avoided even the appearance of sentimentality. But the chosen twelve are by no means the best possible, and our first quarrel is with the selection. Bothwell, for instance, loved not wickedness merely for its own sake. His crimes were coupled with political ambitions, such as your true villain most loyally despises. And what is Judge Jeffreys doing in the company of Jonathan Wild and James Maclaine? If he were an unjust judge, he did but err in the execution of a prescribed duty, he did but wage war against the King's enemies. However, Titus Oates deserves and obtains our most devoted admiration, for if ever there was an artist in perjury it was he, and the Sadic humour with which he contemplated the death of his victims is irresistible. And then, who shall do justice to Colonel Charteris, or properly estimate his savagery and his humour? Once, worn out by many years of debauchery, he proposed to establish a charity school for his natural children, and to build twenty-four almshouses for the women he had seduced. True, returning health effaced the project, but let us not withhold the credit due to a witty and virtuous intention, nor underrate the buoyant penuriousness of one who, hearing on his deathbed that the minister's prayers were free, exclaimed, "Well then, let's have another flourish from him!" Such was Charteris, and, saving his lapses into cowardice, Fighting Fitzgerald is a worthy compeer. Also, here may you read the astounding exploits of Edward Kelly, the king of bushrangers, the most impudent rascal that ever robbed a bank or stole a horse. And if intrigue be to your taste, there is Simon, Lord Lovat, counting the clans. But in spite of loose grammar and split infinitives most of the book is excellent reading, though Mr. Allen had better have left Thomas Wainewright to his betters, and though Mr. Archbold's Judge Jeffreys only differs from a Blue-book in that it gives no information. But Judge Jeffreys is the blackest blot upon the book, and when Mr. Leslie Stephen said, "Wherever the name of Jeffreys appears we may be certain of good sport," he plainly reckoned without his Archbold.

* "Twelve Bad Men." Edited by Thomas Seccombe, M.A. (London: Unwin.)

"LUX NATURÆ."*

THE author of this treatise and of previous similar works is one who has thought and reflected, and who has conscientiously endeavoured to put his thoughts into as clear and precise language as the nebulous character of his subject admits. We are, further, quite willing to give him credit for reverential mention of topics which many moral and religious men would hardly discuss with their most intimate friends. As far as we can make out, the drift and object of this little volume are to prove that mind and matter are closely connected; that everything in Nature is united by what are termed vibrations or code signals; that a nerve system joins every atom in the universe with every other atom; that etheric nerves or ether waves are vibrating influences not confined in their operation to the physical world, but that they affect mind and spirit as well as matter. There is a great deal more to the same effect, and in ringing the changes on the vast subject Mr. Sinclair, we quite concede, appeals to some truths and demonstrations which in this philosophic and scientific age now command universal assent. That Nature acts by fixed and immutable laws which if men violate or neglect they must suffer for it; that the five senses are all connected in some way with each other; that the centre of the Universe is the Supreme Being, and that God works and governs this world by laws that he has himself established; and that human beings can "look through Nature up to Nature's God": are all truths to which no exception can be taken. But every now and then the writer's fervour of diction and intensity of belief in the "Nerve System of the Universe," result in conclusions over which the politician, as well as the Divine, will shake his head. Earth is falsely called a "mere place of probation for the higher spheres of another life." Earth, if not actually one of the mansions of heaven, is in reality one of its suburbs [we should have thought it was often the suburb of a very different place]. Man's life is entirely within his own power, and there is nothing like accident or calamity in this world. It is a fallacy to say that there is any mystery about the Ruler of the Universe. An Atheist may be inspired, seeing that he may be the best interpreter of the vibrating motions of "the ether wave passing through him in common with others." There is a terrible superfluity of this kind of language, and we fear that those who have to administer the law of slander are not prepared to admit that "the tongue is falsely accused of much evil; that it is a mere instrument, and as guiltless as the razor that cuts a suicide's throat."

It also seems to us that in insisting on it that the whole world is gradually tending to perfection the author falls into the not uncommon mistake of confounding material progress in civilization, humane and remedial laws, and outward improvement in morals and decency, with some organic change in the nature of man. We have only to read the daily papers to see that this same human nature is just what it was when the first-born of creation rose up and slew his brother; and, to speak plainly, Mr. Sinclair's language about the harmonies and bounties of nature remind us of the immortal dialogue between Mr. Snawley and Mr. Squeers. "She's a rum 'un," said Mr. Squeers, "is Natur'." "She's a holy thing, sir," remarked Snawley. "I believe you," added Mr. Squeers with a moral sigh. "I should like to know how we should ever get on without her." "Natur'," said Mr. Squeers solemnly, is "more easier conceived than described! Oh! what a blessed thing, sir, to be in a state of Natur'."

* "Lux Naturæ. Nerve System of the Universe. A New Demonstration of an Old Law." By David Sinclair, author of "A New Creed," "Vera Vita," &c. (London: Elliot Stock. 1894.)

"CRITICAL SKETCHES."*

MR. A. E. STREET has treated here of things very old as well as of things somewhat new. Rousseau, Diderot, Dickens, William Hazlitt are dealt with pleasantly but without much originality. There is a certain charm of discovery about these sketches. Much as if he had stumbled across Rousseau's "Emile" at Mudie's Library, among recent fiction, Mr. Street jots down some fairly intelligent and self-confident remarks on it to a provincial correspondent. A pleasant little essay is the one entitled "The Poetry of the Sea," treating principally of Pierre Loti. The articles on Dickens and Daudet, and on "The Realities of War," are fairly interesting; and their style is smooth and agreeable.

* "Critical Sketches." By A. E. Street. (Kegan Paul. 1894.)

DRAMATIC NOTES.

The dramatic season is drifting to its close. The Dusk of the Gods has come upon it. Theatre after theatre announces that its doors will soon be closed. Some theatres have closed already. "The Best Man" has departed from Toole's Theatre, "Arms and the Man" has left the Avenue, "King Kodak" has vanished from Terry's. At the St. James's "The Masqueraders," at the Comedy "The Professor's Love Story," come to a pause—for the present—before the end of the present month. The Lyceum season will soon conclude, with a special performance of "The Merchant of Venice." The last nights of "Money" are announced at the Garrick; the last nights of "A Bunch of Violets" at the Haymarket; the last nights of "Marriage" at the Court; the last matinée of "The Candidate" at the Criterion. Sarah Bernhardt and Madame Réjane stay with us for a little, but only a little while longer. It has been a busy and a brilliant season, this season that is now fading to its fall, and it seems to have gone by very swiftly, and it leaves some shining memories behind it. If it cannot boast of any one play so memorable or so admirable as "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," it may very well be content to have written on its roll the names of "Arms and the Man," "The Masqueraders," and "The Professor's Love Story." Miss Rehan's creation of Viola in "Twelfth Night," at Daly's Theatre, was the great artistic triumph of the time. The visits of Eleonora Duse, of Sarah Bernhardt, and of Madame Réjane were among its most splendid events. Altogether a season to remember with pleasure and with regret.

"Arms and the Man" came to an end at the Avenue Theatre on Saturday night, and many playgoers who had seen it often during its run came to see it again for the last time—for the last time for the present, it is to be hoped. A play so witty, so clever, so sympathetic in its appreciation of life, so subtle in its comprehension of the play of human passions, so dexterous in its delineation of character, ought not to exhaust its mandate within the compass of a single dramatic season. It is the freshest, the most artistically interesting dramatic experiment of the year; its existence alone would do much to justify belief in the steady improvement of our theatre. It was inevitable that Mr. Bernard Shaw's play should be misunderstood; it was inevitable that Mr. Bernard Shaw should resent, publicly and characteristically, the misunderstanding. Why, indeed, a man who was conscious of having written so admirable a play as "Arms and the Man" should mind being misunderstood is a marvel. Not a few of the audience on Saturday night seemed to cherish the hope that Mr. Shaw, not content with the printed page, would renew defence and defiance before the curtain. But they lusted after polemical epigram and clamoured for the author in vain. Mr. Bernard Shaw was "not in the house," and those who seem to regard a play chiefly as an excuse for some kind of controversy went away disconsolate. Those who regard a play in the first place as a work of art went away regretting the disappearance of one from our stage.

There is promise of a renewal of interest in the dramatic work of "Young Germany." It is announced that Mdme. Sarah Bernhardt proposes very soon to appear in a translation of "Heimat," perhaps the most powerful painted play of Hermann Sudermann, who has written two other powerful and painful plays. If we remember rightly, Mr. George Alexander some little time ago secured the English rights in "Heimat" as well as in "Sodoms Ende," the play which first made Sudermann's name notorious. If so it is to be hoped that he may be induced to follow the example of Madame Sarah Bernhardt, and give a London audience an opportunity of seeing what a play of Sudermann's is like. If his new leading lady, Miss Evelyn Millard, of whom report speaks highly, succeeds in creating a fine Dulcie Larondie, she might very well be given the chance of interpreting Magda. Mr. Augustin Daly has Sudermann's other play, "Die Ehre," so there might be a chance of seeing that on the stage of his theatre. Another of the new German dramatists is to be made familiar to English students through the medium of translation in the first instance. This is Gerhart Hauptmann, a number of whose plays, translated by Mr. William Archer, will shortly be published. Mr. Archer's translation of Hauptmann's "Hannele" has already appeared in the pages of the *New Review*.

The number of the *Revue de Paris* for the end of June contains one contribution that will interest all who are interested in the French stage. It is a little one-act comedy by Henry Meilhac; it is indeed, but for the brief apparition of a servant, a duologue, and a duologue in Meilhac's brightest, wittiest manner. The subject might be found too skittish for our austerer stage. Two married couples have resolved to spend their holiday together in a country villa. Hence the title of the little play, "Villégiature." Husband number one falls in love with wife number two; wife number two falls in love with husband number one. They agree to elope; they make an appointment at a distant railway station. They depart separately, and wife number two tells wife number one to break the news of her flight to her husband, without, of course, saying whom she is flying with. Husband number one makes a similar half confidence to husband number two, and entreats him to break the news of his perfidy to his wife. The action of the play descends upon the efforts of the two who are left behind to carry out their mission. In the course of an enterprise which they attempt to facilitate by affecting to be in love with each other, they find that they are drifting into a passion which is interrupted by the news of the return of the wanderers, who changed their minds at the last moment. It is a subject that would have suited the age of Congreve and called for the prose of Congreve.

THE WARES OF AUTOLYCUS.

SUNSHADES.

The delicious heat of the past week has made many turn their thoughts to sunshades, which, as a rule, may be looked upon as ornamental accessories rather than actual necessaries in this country. Seldom indeed does the sun become so ardent in this northern climate that his rays have to be warded off with shield and buckler lest sunstroke follow; and for all town use a fan is a far more serviceable protection, as Spanish women found out long ago. But sunshades have become so ornamental of late years that they are by no means to be despised as a background to feminine beauty. They have also an immense merit. They isolate the holder, enclosing her as it were from her surroundings as a frame encloses and isolates a picture in an exhibition. This, in a crowded place such as the Enclosure at Ascot, the Achilles Corner on Sunday morning, a garden party, or elsewhere, is a very distinct advantage. But the sunshade must be designed and chosen with the idea of its being a frame to the holder, and therefore care and attention must be bestowed upon it. The plain ungarnished severity of a sunshade in black moiré is admirable under certain circumstances, but it would never do as background to a toilette of lace and gauzy *linon* and fluttering ribbons, that provoke poor weak man with their pretty petulance in every passing breeze. A dress of that kind needs a parasol assorted to it which will carry out and complete the keynote of dainty feminine frippery.

As a general rule it may be laid down as a law that all sunshades should be trimmed. The ungarnished ones entrench too much on the domain of the useful *en-tout-cas*, that staunch friend for all seasons of the year. Besides, a hard edge is the one thing that should be most strenuously avoided by the artist in clothes. From the inner mysteries of lawn and lace to the outward and visible skirts, a hard line or plain edge should not be found. Therefore, the artist in clothes avoids everything that can for a moment suggest hardness, whether in material or in line, and softens every hem with some gossamer tissue, either veiled or without.

The parasol undergoes this law, which, like all laws based on the eternal fitness of things, carries its own reward. For the use of those transparent flattering frillings on sunshades is far more practical than the innocent mind of man suspects. Behind them fair woman lurks in ambush, seeing without being seen, able to glance in all directions without being discovered, watchful and wary at one and the same time. Many a time have those filmy frills warded off the recognition of the bore, the piercing eye of the mother-in-law, the inquisitorial glance of the harmful necessary friend. Therefore, the protecting frills are cherished by the wise, and the breezy effect of their waving outline around the nimbus, when the sunshade is held behind the head, is full of fascination.

In luxury and elegance sunshades have never before reached their present point. The mountings have become objects of art that reach us from the hands of the jeweller. Tortoiseshell handles encrusted with gold and diamonds, with the points of the sunshade made to match; rock crystal balls enclosed in golden network studded with small gems; *cabochon* star sapphires surrounded with diamonds, or lapis-lazuli mounted in Louis XVI. gold work: these are only some of the costly fancies one sees in use. In some the ball at the handle contains a tiny watch set in small diamonds and rubies; in others, still more femininely practical, the receptacle contains a little powder puff, an accessory not to be despised in hot weather, when the consciousness of a shiny nose will disturb the most Christian serenity of mind. Other sunshades have a long Louis XVI. handle, all of chased gold, with the owner's monogram in diamonds climbing up the side or encrusted on the end.

In the parasols themselves, the Parisians have lately invented several delightful designs. One for a garden party, to accompany a rose-coloured dress, had four thick ruches of rose silk, looking like a mass of rose petals, placed at equal distances on the rose gauze of the sunshade; the most charming idea being reserved for the handle, where a bunch of La France roses was attached by a bunch of rose-satin ribbons. This notion of the fresh sweetness of the natural roses under one's face all day is as pretty as it is original. Of course the roses must be arranged by the hand of an artist, and not bunched together anyhow. Another was of thin yellow silk, covered with pleated white lace, the edges being ornamented with a flounce of the lace (lined with yellow chiffon) attached to the sunshade by a garland of yellow roses without leaves. A knot of natural tea-roses adorned the handle. Another was in batiste with a little design of spots and flowers running over the surface; around the stick on the top of the sunshade was a knot of roses and ribbons, which were repeated on the handle. Of course such sunshades as these are too "dressed" for ordinary everyday wear; for the latter the parasol should be either in coloured silk covered with pleated silk muslin in black or white, or in black silk muslin "incrusted," as the French say, with a design in black Chantilly lace. Sometimes the incrustations are in white lace on black, which is effective, though not so elegant as the other. Again the sunshade may be of black taffetas in the centre, with an outer circle of satin-striped gauze, which also runs the deep flounce at the edge; the cane should be of dark bamboo, with a silver griffin delicately modelled and chased as a handle.

For the seaside, to which all Paris will shortly be flocking, many are the sunshades devised. The pretty and inexpensive scarlet and blue cotton ones covered with designs in white will help to make many *plages* look brilliant, for nothing looks better by the sea than red and blue. They harmonise with the shingle and the sand, and with the sea in all its varying moods of colour, brightening it when dull and grey, accentuating it when it is blue and sparkling. But the *dernier cri* in seaside fashion is the large sunshade in white moiré, embroidered with a monogram very narrow and very long, either in black or colours. When the wearer is entitled to a coronet that also appears above the monogram; but the coronet must be very small, and be, in fact, little more than a dot above the lengthy monogram, which should fill (in length) one panel of the sunshade. The effect is extremely original and striking, and is carried out on sunshades of all colours, though undoubtedly the black monogram and coronet on white moiré is by far the most effective.

The lining of these white sunshades is a very important matter, for the reflected colour on the face is of paramount importance. Red is altogether too strong; the rose-pink enough for most people's appearing flushed in summer without making that objectionable appearance permanent. Blue is very cooling to the eye, and on a very white skin the faint blue shadows are by no means unbecoming, as they give a touching air of transparent delicacy to the face; but care must be taken to choose the blue of the right shade, or else the delicate transparency will give place to a corpse-like pallor, which is by no means so attractive or poetic in its suggestions. For some complexions rose-coloured reflections do very well, but the rose must also be of a pale tint, and it has the drawback of being one of the colours that fade the most readily in a strong light. Ivory or brunette skins, the *peau rose* stain, as French papers call it, can stand pure white, the most trying colour of all as a lining of a sunshade, which should be shunned by white skins as they would appear yellow in comparison.

Perhaps the most universally becoming tint for this purpose is a pale yellow which suits fair and dark skins alike, and surrounds the face with a suggestion of tempered sunshine that softens the complexion and kindly mitigates the pencilled shadows of crows'-feet and wrinkles. Another lovely effect of colour is the iridescent sunshade that, beginning with a patch of warm, golden yellow in the centre, shades from that through green and blue to violet, the latter colour also forming the lining. The effect of colour is splendid, but the violet lining is somewhat vivid in its reflections for many complexions. The handle of this parasol is adorned with tassels of dark blue, violet and green silk, which carry out and complete the scheme of colour. But in all choice of parasols the chief thing to be remembered is that they are the background and frame of the face, and as such, one of the most important adjuncts in the complete effect.

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CITY NOTES.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF AND THE REVENUE.

When the American tariff bill was introduced by Representative Wilson, it was foreseen that if the measure became law as it then stood, the first year of its operation would see a deficit. This deficit was in fact to have been wiped out by the income tax. How does the matter stand now, after the manifold alterations of the Senate? Articles on the dutiable list as it left the House of Representatives were imported during the last fiscal year to the value of over 450 millions. Under the Senate amendments these articles would [illegible] according to as close a calculation as the circumstances permit of to 1 million dollars, a difference of about 120 millions on the House [illegible] and actually 70 millions more than under the existing law. [illegible] receipts from the postal service, and from the income tax [illegible] sources of Government revenue, the total estimate of revenue [illegible] the Senate Bill works out at 421 millions, or allowing for [illegible] of importations at over 300 million dollars. Instead of the [illegible] large deficit there ought to be a surplus of something like 60 [illegible] dollars on the assumption that the new duties take effect from August 1, and even were they to be delayed until January 1 next there [illegible] be a balance of 35 million dollars to the good. These figures [illegible] more eloquently than any mere words could do as to the radical change [illegible] the character of the bill in its passage through the Senate. It is not [illegible] that it is not likely that the result of the Conference Committee's [illegible] will materially affect the estimate here given.

A BLACK OUTLOOK.

The troubles which have beset the Moore and Burgess Company from time to time have found expression at last, it appears, in a circular which has been issued by the directors, in which they say that the position of the company has been a cause of anxiety to them for some time past, and that they have at length determined to take into their confidence the principal shareholders. The recipients of the circular are invited to attend a meeting, to be held in the Circus Room, Café Royal, Regent-street, Piccadilly circus, at two o'clock, on Thursday, when a proposal will be submitted by the board for discussion. The circular describes the business as urgent.

CHILI'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

A cheery message is sent from Santiago by the correspondent of the *Times*, in which he says that after a detailed examination of the financial position in Chili it appears to him that the Government is perfectly solvent. The foreign debt amounts altogether to £11,700,000, and including 30,000,000 dols. in paper which is in circulation, the total internal obligations amount to 65,000,000 dols. currency. The surplus balance of the Treasury for the first half of the present year was 5,600,000 dols. currency, after paying all obligations and providing the portion of the revenue allotted to the conversion fund. Against the debt there are the Government railways and other available assets of the value of over ten millions sterling. This is good news, and all the more reassuring because in the case of Chili we fancy we can rely upon a fair modicum of common honesty to eke out the financial resources, which is more than can be said in the case of some of the Spanish American states. The record of Chili, considering all circumstances, has been a very good one indeed.

THE DALZIEL SUMMONS.

As we reported in our latest edition yesterday there was a summons [illegible] for hearing at Bow-street, charging Mr. Davison Dalziel, 222, Strand, W.C., with having, as manager of Dalziel's News Agency of America Limited, unlawfully neglected to file with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies a return of the members of the company during the year 1893. The case was adjourned until to-day by arrangement, nothing [illegible] said on the subject. Although little has been heard of the proceedings they appear to have commenced on the 15th of last month, as will be seen from the following copy of the summons served:—

Davison Dalziel, 222, Strand, W.C.—Information has been laid this day by [illegible] Wells Wynn for that you on the 17th day of December in the year 1893 [illegible] managing director of a certain public company to wit the Dalziel's News Agency of America Limited within the district aforesaid did unlawfully [illegible] with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies a return of the [illegible] of the said company during the year 1893 contrary to the Statute [illegible] and you are hereby summoned to appear before the Court of Summary [illegible] sitting at Bow-street Police-court on Monday the 25th June.

Dated the 15th June 1894. VAUGHAN.

OUTSIDE BROKERS.

It is well to make quite clear the risks which attend upon the many [illegible] ladies who, in spite of all warning, persist in bucket-shopping. In the case against Bond, Fraser, and Co. it has been stated the style [illegible] appears to have been entirely assumed, and it is not known that any person besides Mr. Krahn had any share in the concern, which was started with a capital of only £50. Krahn was first known to one of the witnesses as a clerk to a bucket shopkeeper. Krahn also [illegible] "Krahn and Co.," the "London Stock and Share Syndicate," the [illegible] Co-operative Corporation," "Bond, Fraser, and Co.," and adopted [illegible] names of "Henry Bond," "Henry Thornton," and "Ellis." The system of [illegible] was to issue circulars, and although money was received in response [illegible] the chief clerk witness was not aware that any stocks or shares were ever [illegible] purchased. Sometimes as many as 1,500 circulars were issued per week, [illegible] according to the books of the company, sums amounting to £3,519 were [illegible] from the public. Many of the statements contained in the circulars [illegible] were absolutely false. As a rule on the first transaction a profit was paid [illegible] subscribers in order to induce them to remit further money. Will the public go on remitting further money to such concerns as these?

OPPRESSIVE DUTIES AND MINING THEFTS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Mining in the Transvaal has now to contend against further difficulties. The new Customs tariff which has been sanctioned by the Volksraad presses severely, the *Standard* correspondent reports, upon the already overtaxed mining industry. Mining poles, which have not before been taxed, have had the impost of threepence per pole placed upon them, and as countless [illegible] of these poles are used by the mines, an additional burden of considerable dimensions has to be borne. A duty of four pounds ten shillings has been placed on pigs, potatoes and dried fruit are now dutiable [illegible] the amount of one pound five shillings per hundred pounds, [illegible] The tax upon wheat and flour has been almost doubled in spite of the fact that the gold mining community would have to starve if it were not [illegible] importations from over sea and from other South African States, [illegible] Transvaal Boers being neither able nor willing to grow any- [illegible] like enough corn for local consumption. The traffic in stolen [illegible] amalgam is, the correspondent says, still carried on very largely, and [illegible] arrangement has just been concluded between the Government and the [illegible] of Mines, whereby each party contributes two thousand pounds [illegible] for the establishment and maintenance of a special staff of detec- [illegible] with a view to restricting the traffic. The present arrangement is to last for [illegible] something in the nature of an experiment. The proceeds of any gold. [illegible] which is recovered by the detectives will go to lessen the contri- [illegible] of each party to the agreement, but the opinion of competent [illegible] is that a great deal of money will have to be expended before these [illegible] are sensibly reduced in number.

A sentence which appeared in our columns on Thursday last might, we [illegible] to find, be construed into meaning that the Compagnie Française du [illegible] de Paris à New York had been liquidated. The sentence [illegible] of course not intended to bear this construction, it being [illegible] known that such is not the case, the company being one of the [illegible] important telegraph companies conducting a cable business between the [illegible] and America. The matter has, however, been brought to our [illegible] by Messrs. Budd, Johnsons, and Jecks, and we are very pleased to [illegible] any such misunderstanding, and to express our regret that any [illegible] used by us should have suggested even to the company such an [illegible].

MONEY AND STOCKS.

Twelve o'clock.

THE SETTLEMENT. RECOVERY IN AMERICANS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Little demand for money has been experienced in the Market to-day in spite of the repayment of over a million borrowed from the Bank ten days ago, and the requirements in connection with the Stock Exchange settlement seem to be so small as to have no effect upon the superabundant supplies of idle balances. Discount rates are easy, and few bills have been offering.

The following are the latest loan and discount rates, the Bank rate standing at 2 per cent.:—

Loans.	Deposits.	Two Months.	Three Months.	Four Months.	Six Months.
Day ... ½	Banks ... 1	Fine Bills ... ⅝	⅝	¾	1
7 Days ½	Discounts ½ & ¾	Trade Bills 1	1	1⅛	1½

THE STOCK MARKETS.

Next Contango Day.	*Last Day.*	*Pay Day.*	*Account Day.*
Wednesday, July 25.	Wednesday, July 11	Thursday, July 12	Wednesday, July 4.

Attention has been mainly directed on the Stock Exchange to the arrangement of the account, and fears are still expressed that one or two operators will not be able to meet their engagements. However the better tone developed in the American market has had a good effect, although the feeling is rather unsettled, and there seems to be no sufficient explanation for the strength displayed by Wall-street in face of the enormous damage done to traffic in the West. The improvement to-day is general throughout the list, and ranges from ¼ up to a point in some cases. Home Railways have been firm with the exception of South Westerns, which have given way ½ to 1. The Brighton dividend is expected to be announced to-morrow, and the market estimate is 4 per cent., with about £20,000 over. Foreign bonds have been neglected and the changes are nearly all downwards, Turkish issues being prominently weak. Mining shares have been steadier and Allsopp's are firmer in appearance.

Yield £ s.	Average 1893.		Mid-day.	Latest Price.
		BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
2 11	86⅞	Cape of G. H. 4½ May		101
2 11	96¼	Do. Account		101⅛
2 10	97	New 2½ per Cents.		101¼
2 15	94	Local Loans Stock		100
3 9	108	India 3½ per Cents.		108½
3 0	99⅝	Do. 3 per Cents.		99⅛
4 0	130⅜	Do. Aden Gent. Rs.		130⅜
2 14	75⅝	Bankers' Imperial	—⅛	75⅞
2 11	79½	Mid. Rly. Wts. 5 per		79⅝
2 16	124	Brazil 5 per Cents.		116
2 18	113⅝	Liverpool 3 per		113⅝
		COLONIAL SECURITIES.		
3 6	104	Canada 3½ per Rst.		104⅛
3 3	98	Do. 3 per Rst.		98⅛
3 3	100⅛	Cape 3½ per Cts.		100⅛
3 11	103	Natal 3½ per Ins.		103⅛
3 14	104	N.S.W. 3½ per Cts.	—⅛	104
3 16	99⅛	Do. 3½ per Cts.	—⅛	99⅜
3 16	100⅞	N.Z. 4½ per Cts.		100⅞
3 17	104⅞	Queensland 3½ per Cts.		104⅞
3 18	97⅜	South Australia 5 per Cts.		104
3 11	95⅝	Do. 4½ per Cts.		95⅞
3 17	103⅝	Victoria 4 per Cts.		103⅝
3 15	89⅝	Do. 3½ per Cts.	—⅛	89⅜
		BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
3 19	150½	Brighton Ord.		150
3 15	147	Do. A.		147
3 9	114½	Caledonian		114½
3 8	86¼	Do. Deferred		86¼
nil.	14⅝	Chatham Ord.		14⅝
3 8	98	Do. Pref.	—¼	101
1 5	75⅛	Great Eastern		75⅛
...	50½	Gt. Northern Ord. Def.		50½
...	54	Do. A.		54
2 17	142⅜	Great Western	—⅛	142⅜
nil.	27½	Hull & Barnsley	¼	27½
3 13	135⅞	Lancashire & Yorkshire		135⅞
2 7	63⅛	Metropolitan		63⅛
nil.	27⅛	Metropolitan District		27⅛
2 7	65⅛	Midland		65⅛
3 5	79½	North British Pref.		79½
1 10	38⅝	Do. Def.		38⅝
3 6	124⅜	North Eastern	—⅛	124⅜
3 6	123⅛	North Staffords		123
3 7	169⅜	North Western	—⅛	169⅛
...	59½	Sheffield		61
...	59½	Do. A.		59½
nil.	27½	South Eastern		27½
3 1	117⅛	South Western		116
1 17	77	Do. Deferred	—½	76½
2 18	135⅜	South Wales	—½	135
2 17	65⅝	Do. Deferred	—¼	65
2 6	121	Do. Preferred		120
		FOREIGN STOCKS		
6 10	65⅞	Argentine 5 p.c. 1884		65
7 15	67⅝	Do. 6 p.c. Funding	—⅛	65⅝
...	31	Do. Cedulas A		31⅛
...	26	Do. " B	—⅛	25⅞
nil.	64⅝	Brazilian 4½ 1889		64⅝
5 17	61	Do. 1883		61¼
...	26	B. Ayres 6 p.c. 1886	—⅛	26
...	9¼	Do. Cedulas 1886		9¼
...	4	Do. " Pref.	—⅛	4
5 14	81	Bulgarian		81
5 6	80½	Chilian 1885	—.	80
nil.	1⅝	Colombian		1⅝
1 13	18⅜	Costa Rica A		18⅜
16 12	34½	Do. B		34
11 15	64⅛	Ecuador, New		64
4 10	105½	Egypt State Dom.		104
3 19	102	Do. Unified		102
3 15	101¼	Do. New Daira		101
3 3	99¼	Do. New 3 p.c.	—⅛	99⅛
5 9	97½	French 3 p.c. Rents		100
5 7	101	Do. 3 p.c. Rents		101
...	41	Greek 5 p.c. 1881		41
...	39½	Do. 5 p.c. 1887		39½
...	41½	Do. 4 p.c. Mon.		41½
...	41¼	Do. 4 p.c. 1889		41¼
...	40	Guatemala 4 p.c.		40
nil.	9⅝	Honduras		9⅝
4 8	95⅛	Hung. Gold Rents		95⅛
5 ...	83⅛	Italian Fives		83⅛
10 3	69¼	Mexican 6 p.c. 1888		69¼
nil.	6⅝	Peruv. Corp.		6⅝
...	20	Do. Preference		19
14 21	80⅝	Do. Debentures		80
4 7	4	Portuguese Threes		4
3 10	29	Russian 4 p.c. 1889		29
5 10	62	Spanish 4 p.c.	—½	61⅝
1 1	2	Transvaal		2
1 12	49½	Turkish Conv. A.		49
5 17	25	Do. B.		25
6 17	25⅛	Do. C.		25
4 5	22	Do. D.		22
4 5	91	Do. 4½ p.c. 1891		90⅞
5 15	91	Do. Defence '91		91
5 11	66⅜	Uruguay Con. 3½ p.c.	—½	66⅛
8 2	9	Venezuela		8½
		COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
nil.	8¼	BAyre & Rosario		8
...	10⅝	Do. Gt. Sthrn.		10
1 14	81	Argentine Cent.		81
...	16¼	Do. N.E. Deb.		16⅛
...	50¼	Do. East		50
7 15	71¼	Canadian Pacific	—⅛	69
nil.	7¼	Grand Trunk Ord.		6⅞
nil.	49¼	Do. 1st Pref.	—¼	49¼
nil.	32	Do. 2nd Pref.		32
nil.	18	Do. 3rd Pref.	—⅛	18
5 1⅛	69¼	Do. Guarantd.	—¼	68¾
nil.	16⅝	Mexican Ord.		16⅝
2 8	67⅞	Do. 1st Pref.		67⅞
nil.	41¼	Do. 2nd Pref.	⅛	41¼
7 6	59½	Mex. Cen. 4 Bds.		59½
...	25⅝	Mex. Nat. A.		25⅝
11 10	14⅜	Nitrate Railways	—⅛	14⅜

Yield £ s.	Average 1893.		Mid-day.	Latest Price.
		AMERICAN RAILROADS.		
		Shares.		
...	21¼	Atchison Shares	—⅛	21⅛
...	3¼	Cent. Pacific Sh.	—⅛	3⅛
6 15	85⅛	Chic. Mil. & St. P.	—⅛	85⅛
nil.	11¼	Denv. & R. Grande	—⅛	11⅛
...	25⅛	Do. Pref.	—1	25
...	14⅜	Erie	—⅛	14⅜
5 13	96¼	Do. Pref.	—⅛	96
4 17	55	Lake Shore	—⅛	55⅛
4 7	60	Louisville and Nash.		60
...	15	Mex. N. & Texas		14⅞
5 7	109½	N. Y. Central Sh.		109⅝
nil.	18⅜	N. Y. Ontario	—⅛	18⅛
...	24⅛	Norfolk W. Pref.		24⅛
...	5⅛	North Pacific Pf.	—⅛	5⅛
nil.	13⅜	Ohio and Miss.	—⅛	13⅜
...	5	Pennsylvania Sh.		5
nil.	19⅞	Phil. & Read. Sh.	—⅛	8⅞
nil.	56⅛	Union Pacific Sh.	—⅛	56⅛
nil.	18⅜	Wabash Pref.	—⅛	18⅜
		Bonds.		
...	41	Atchison A.	—⅛	41
5 18	103½	Illinois 4 p.c. Gold		104
4 18	101	Louisville 4 p.c.		102
5 6	81⅛	Mex. N. & Texas 6's		81
5 9	104½	N.Y. Cent. 1st 6's		106
4 11	95⅛	N.Y. Erie 7's 1920		95⅞
4 1	78⅝	Do. 2nd Mort.		78
5 ...	91	N.Y., P., & O. 1st M.	¼	91⅛
5 16	115	Penns. 4 p.c. Gold		116
...	87	Phil. & Read. 1st In.		87⅛
nil.	36⅛	Wabash 6 p.c. Deb.	—⅛	36⅛
		TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.		
5 10	47	Anglo-American		47⅛
5 6	12	Brazil Submarine		12⅛
6 13	9⅛	Direct U. States		9
4 6	1	Eastern		1
4 12	15⅞	Eastern Extension		15⅞
5 9	⅞	National Telephone	—⅛	⅞
5 15	41½	Ten. Constrn.		41
		MINING AND LAND.		
...	...	Aladdin Gold		⅞
...	15⅜	Bechuanaland		9⅛
16 13	27	Brokenhill Prop.		27
...	2⅛	Bulawayon N.E.		2⅛
...	4⅝	Burma Ruby		4⅝
.0 18	1¼	Cape Copper		1
...	4⅞	CA & Zoutpansb'g		4⅞
...	1¼	Chas. S. Africa		20⅝
...	10¼	City & Suburban		10⅛
4 17	2	Cons. G.F.S. Afca		2⅛
5 5	7⅛	Crown Reef	—⅛	6⅞
1 18	1⅝	De Beers	—¼	1⅝
...	24⅛	Don Pedro Gold		⅞
10 10	4¼	Duncan Roodep't		4
22 0	1⅞	Eiksam		1⅞
5 15	5¼	Exploring Co.		5⅛
9 8	4¼	Goldenhuis		4⅛
...	...	George and May		2⅛
...	3⅜	Gordon Diamond		4⅜
...	⅝	Griqua W. Diam.		⅝
14 6	15	Jagersfontein	—⅛	15⅛
22 0	6¼	Jumilee		6¼
10 10	2½	Jumper's Gold		2⅜
...	⅜	Kimberley Diamond		1pm
...	⅜	Langlaagte		4⅜
6 10	8	Luipards Vlei		10⅜
...	10⅜	Mashonaland. Gld		⅞
...	⅞	Mason and Barry		3⅛
8 7½	3¼	MayConsolidated		9⅛
...	19⅜	Meyer & Charlton		⅝
...	...	Montana		1⅛
...	3½	Mozambique		3½
...	⅝	Mysore Gold		⅝
12 ...	5¾	Nanaqua		5¾
...	⅜	Nundydroog		⅜
6 ...	2⅛	Oceana Land		2⅛
...	4⅛	Oregum Gold	—⅛	4
10 3	⅛	Read's Drift		⅛
...	14⅞	Rio Tinto		15⅛
...	1⅛	Robinson		1⅛
5 8	3¼	Simmer and Jack		3⅛
7 1	10	S. A. Exploration		11
5 9	1⅜	Sheba		1⅜
5 11	4⅛	Tharsis		4⅛
...	7⅜	Transvaal Develop		7⅜
...	1⅜	Do. Land		1⅜
...	4½	Wemmer		4⅝
...	1⅝	Wentworth Pr.		2
...	3⅜	Do. Ord.		4⅛
...	...	Zambesia Explor.		2
		MISCELLANEOUS.		
5 0	7¼	Aerated Bread		6½
nil.	4⅛	Allsopps		13⅜
4 7	9⅛	Do. Pref.	+½	10⅝
6 13	6¼	Bell's Asbestos		6
5 8	13	Bryant and May		13
4 12	13	Coats Ord.		13⅞
5 15	18½	Do. Pref.		18½
nil.	6¼	Eastman's Ord.		6⅛
nil.	6⅞	Elmore's Copper		7
...	1⅛	Fraser & Chalmers		1⅜
6 1	15⅝	Gordon Hotels		15⅝
4 5	35½	Gramness & Co.		35½
nil.	...	Hamilton's Meat		2
nil.	1	Hotchkiss		⅞
4 12	13	Hudson's Bay		13
nil.	8⅞	Maxim-Nordenfelt		⅞
9 5	9¼	Pears		9⅛
5 15	15⅞	P. & O. Steam D.		18⅞
5 15	4½	Primitiva Nitrate		5⅛
...	10⅛	Rats. Invest. Def.		10⅛
6 7½	5⅞	Salt Union Sh'res		4⅞
nil.	3⅛	San Donato	—⅛	3⅛
1 ...	6¼	San Jorge	+⅛	6¼
17 10	8⅛	San Pablo	+⅛	8⅛
6 2	14⅜	S. Afric. Gld. Trst.		16⅜
5 0	8⅞	Spratt's Patent		10
2 7	167	Suez Canal		11⅞
...	4 4s	Trustees Exetors		1

In the following table are given the latest official prices and the return to the investor, of some of the less active securities not included in our general statement above. The list it will be seen, is composed chiefly of steady-going, prior charge issues, better known to investors than speculators.

Yield £ s.		Price.	Yield £ s.		Price.	Yield £ s.		Price.
	Gas & Companies.			*Railway Stocks.*			*Waterworks.*	
3 15	Equity Gld.	154	3 9	Bengal Nag Gld.	11	3 12	Chelsea Wtrwks.	279½
3 4	Lewes 4 per ...	115	3 19	Bom. Bar. 5 Gld.	105	3 15	East London Wat.	267
3 13	Manchester 4 per.	135	3 15	Gt. Ind. Pen. 5 Gld.	104½	3 15	Lambeth Water	280
3 10	Ceylon 4 per. Inv.	115	3 6	Madras 5 p.c. Gld.	114½	3 9	New River New	172½
	Home Rails.			*Banks.*		3 15	Stn & Vxhll Wats	161
2 17	Caledonian 4 Deb.	113½	4 16	Bk. o. Australasia	60	7 2	W. Middlesex Wt	269½
3 0	Do. 4 Pref.	135	6 0	Bk. of N.S. Wales	58		*Insurance.*	
3 19	Gt. Eastern 5 Deb.	150	20 10	Bk. of New Zealand	5½	2 4	Alliance Assur.	9¼
3 13	Gt. North. 3 Deb.	102	9 10	City Bank	16	2 17	N. British & Merc	69
3 13	Do. 4 per. Pref. Pr.	119	4 16	Lloyds	35½	4 5	Norwich Un. Fire	9⅝
3 18	Gt. W'stn. Gua. 5	146	4 15	London & County	8½	4 6	Sun Fire	8¼
3 17	Lan. & Y. 4 Deb.	141	8 11	London & West.	32		*Miscellaneous.*	
3 19	Do. Cons. 4 Pref.	153	4 18	London Joint Stk	36½	3 12	Allsopp 4½ Debs.	115
3 15	Lnd. & N.W. 3 Deb.	110	4 11	National Prov.	47½	3 11	Bass 4½ Deb.	124
2 13	Do. 4 Cons. Pref.	130	5 0	Union of London	31	4 7	E. & W. Ind. Dk. Db	97½
2 18	Lon & S.W. 3 Deb.	102	5 0	Union Bk. of Aus.	37	5 19	Fin. & Cl. Inv. Df.	99½
3 18	Do. Cons. 4 Pref.	139		*Gas & Elec. Light.*		3 4	Guinness's Deb.	127
3 1	Lon. Brtn. 4 pDb.	121	5 0	Gas Light Coke A	24½	5 6	L. St. K. Dk. 4 p.c. Db	130
3 14	Lond. Ch. 4½ pDb.	148	5 10	Imp. Cont'l. Gas	21½	5 19	London Gen. Om.	14½
2 18	Midland 3 Deb.	101	2 17	Met. Electric	2	4 16	London Rd. Car	6¼
2 13	Do. 4 Perp. Pref.	134	4 11	Do. 4 p.c. Deb.	103½	4 1	Mn. Ship Can. 4 Db.	99
2 17	N. Eastern 4 Deb.	139	4 16	S. Metropol A	32½	4 1	N. Metro. Trams.	10
2 19	Do. 4 Pref.	138	4 9	Do. B	26½	8 0		

THE AMERICAN MARKETS.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The following table, compiled from prices cabled by our correspondent at New York, shows the movements since the end of last week of those securities which, while not quoted on this side, best indicate the trend of the American markets. Business has been feverish, and a good deal of stock was thrown out when the extraordinary developments of the Pullman strike were realized, but the firm attitude of President Cleveland has had a good effect. The East bound freight tonnage last week was the lightest experienced for thirty years.

Dividends. When paid	Last rate p.c.		Prices. Yesterday.	Prices. To-day.	Rise or Fall.	Dividends. When paid	Last rate p.c.		Prices. Yesterday.	Prices. To-day.	Rise or Fall.
Feby.	5	Ann. Cotton Oil Pr.	79	80	—	Qrly.	1½	U.S. Cordage Ord.	21	21	—
Qrly.	5	Ann. Sugar Refg. Pf.	84	87	—	Qrly.	4	Do. Pref.	80	80	—
Qrly.	1¼	Do. Pref.	91	92	—	Qrly.	1¼	New Lead Trst.	3¾	4	-1
Qrly.	5	American Tobacco	85	85	—	—	—	N.Y. Circle Stations	15	15	—
Qrly.	1¾	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitt.	52	52	—	Aug.	½	Nat. Linseed	8	8	—
—	—	Chesa. & O. Voting Cts.	16	16	—	Nov.	1¼	Nat. Starch & Pref.	18	24	1
—	—	Colum. Hock. Coal & I.	7	7	—	—	—	North American	3	3	—
—	—	Cincin., Minn. & O.	3	3	—	—	—	N. York & North. Pf.	5	5	—
—	—	Col. Coal, &c., Def.	7	7	—	—	—	Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	5	5	—
—	—	Colum. Stock & Tol.	16	15	—	Qrly.	3	Pullman P. Car.	14	15	—5
Qrly.	1¼	Colorado Fuel, & ...	21	21	—	—	—	S. Pacific	18	18	—
Qrly.	—	Consolidate Gas	251	251	—	—	—	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	4	4	—
Qrly.	—	Frst. & Cattle Feeding	5⅝	5	—	—	—	Union Pac. D. & Gulf	5	5	—
—	—	Green Bay Wins. & P.	5	5	—	—	—	U. S. Rubber	5	5	—
Qrly.	2	Gen. Electric	42	39	—	—	—	Wheelg. and L. E.	12	11	—
—	—	Eville, N. Albny. &c.	7	7	—	Qrly.	1	Do. Frst.	45	45	—1
—	—	Laclede Gas	15	14	—						

GERMAN COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung* states that the Spanish Ambassador has paid a visit to the Imperial Chancellor for the purpose of conveying a request from the Spanish Government that a provisional agreement should be arrived at in regard to the proposed Commercial Treaty between the two countries. Count Caprivi, however, declined to agree to the proposal.

CHEAP LIFE ASSURANCE.

In a hard-hitting speech delivered at a banquet to his honour last night Mr. Edwin R. Speirs, of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, bitterly complained that while the association had transacted business in Great Britain since 1886 they had been opposed by the managers and agents of old line companies, supported by an insurance press which had, by unscrupulous methods, endeavoured to injure them in every possible manner. In spite of this, however, the Mutual Reserve had gone on succeeding year after year, and had passed, by the magnitude of its business, every company that had ever existed, in comparison with its years. Mr. Speirs went on to defend the natural premium and assessment system of assurance as practised by the association, and pointed out that although in practice since 1881 the premium had never been increased beyond the age of entry, they had now assurance in force amounting to £54,000,000. He adduced evidence to show that the old companies had charged too much for life assurance, whereas the Association promised policy holders life assurance at cost. Mr. Speirs also denounced the stringency of the death claim forms of the office and dealt with the subject of expenses and assurance company failures.

The case of the Printing Telegraph and Construction Company, Limited *ex parte* Livey, has been settled, it being agreed that an order should be taken striking out Mr. Livey's name from the list of shareholders.

A Truro telegram says that at the meeting of the Polcoath Mine Company to-day, a loss was reported on the past twelve weeks working of £15,028.

It is said that the directors of the Manchester Ship Canal Company have appointed the Lord Mayor of Manchester (Sir Anthony Marshall) deputy-chairman of the company in place of Sir John Harwood.

Two of the legal advisers of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Stockholders Committee are on their way across the Atlantic to consult with the holders of the securities on this side. In fact, one of them is practically here.

The announcement of the death of Mr. James Levy will be received with regret. He had identified himself with the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, with which he was connected throughout many years of energetic service, ultimately rising to the position of its deputy-chairman. It is said that his holding of the stock of the company was very large. Mr. Levy was also a director of the Crystal Palace Company, and a director in an ex-officio capacity of the Newhaven Harbour Company, both enterprises closely connected with the railway in which he took so great an interest. Mr. Levy's private residence, Kingsgate Castle, Isle of Thanet, is one of the landmarks of the Kentish coast.

LATEST DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following are the latest dividend declarations compared in each case with the corresponding announcement made at this time last year:—

	Present.	Last Year.
Atlantic Leased Lines Rental Loan	4½ per cent. per annum.	Same.
Capital and Counties Pref.	4½ per cent. per annum.	Same.
East End Dwellings	4½ per cent. per annum.	Same.
Lloyd's Bank	10 per cent. per annum.	Same.
Metropolitan Bank	12 per cent. per annum.	Same.
Mines Dry Dawn Gold	6d. per sh. on 1,000,000 shs.	Same.
North and South Western Junction Rail'y.	7½ per cent. per annum.	Same.
Provincial Bank of Ireland	6 per cent. per annum.	Same.
Strand Newspaper Co.	100 per cent. per annum.	—
London and Provincial Bank	17 per cent. per annum.	Same.
London Trading Bank	10 per cent. per annum.	Same.
London Pavilion	10 per cent. per annum.	15 per cent. per annum.
Manchester and County Bank	15 per cent. per annum.	Same.
Marine Securities	25 per cent. per annum.	5 per cent. per annum.
Odhams (ord. Stock) Ltd.	10 per cent. per annum.	Same.
Royal Bank of Queensland	2½ per cent. per annum.	Nil.
Bank of Ireland	3½ per cent. per annum.	Same.
City Bank	9 per cent. per annum.	10 per cent. per annum.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

To-day's announcements of traffic receipts are as follow. In the cases where full particulars have been received the week's receipts and the aggregate for the current half-year are compared with the corresponding period of 1893:—

	Last Week.	*Inc. or Dec.*	*Aggregate.*	*Inc. or Dec.*
Brighton	£ 41,[illegible]	—£650		
South Eastern	4,[illegible]59	—£43[illegible]		
City and South London	6[illegible]	—£90		
North Staffordshire	2,[illegible]78	—£[illegible]	34,983	+£3,827
Edinburgh Street Trams	2,494	—£19	62,430	—£1,264

Railways.—Grand Trunk, £19,440 *decrease*; Chicago Trunk, £14,065 *decrease*; Detroit, £1,207 *decrease*; total, £34,712 *decrease*; Mexican, £1,300 *increase*; Cordoba Central, 16,300 dols. *increase*; ditto Northern Section, 32,010 dols. *increase*; Cordoba Rosario, 29,422 dols. *increase*

HANOVER GALLERY, 47, New Bond Street.

An EXHIBITION of the
ORIGINAL PICTURES
that have appeared in the
PALL MALL MAGAZINE
Is NOW OPEN at the above Gallery.

AMONG THE PICTURES ARE ORIGINAL WORKS BY

APSLEY ALLSON, SYDNEY ADAMSON, CECIL ALDIN, "R. A. B.," AUBREY BEARDSLEY, A. S. BOYD, R. MAYNARD BROWN, R. A. BELL, J. SHAW CROMPTON, SYDNEY COWELL, GRANVILLE FELL, C. E. FRIPP, A. L. GOODMAN, J. GUTHRIE, E. C. GRISEWOOD, J. HOUSMAN, L. KING, G. L. LORD, A. SAVARD, W. H. MARGETSON, L. MCCLELL, E. DE PASTROVICH, R. POTTER, C. ROTH, R. SAUBER, R. SAVAGE, G. L. SEYMOUR, A. J. STOCK, R.I., ALAN WRIGHT, H. SEPPINGS WRIGHT, F. L. WIMBUSH, ENOCH WARD.

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EASY CHAIRS
EASY CHAIRS
EASY CHAIRS
EASY CHAIRS

TOTTENHAM COURT RD LONDON

"ACADEMY HEADACHE."
"LOOK HERE UPON THIS PICTURE AND ON THIS!"
Result, **"ACADEMY HEADACHE."**

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Cure
"Academy" Headache.
Sick Headache.
Torpid Liver.
Sallow Complexion.

"And the Thousand Natural shocks that flesh is heir to."

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE. 1s. 1½d.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—PUBLIC DAY.—OPEN FROM 10.30 A.M. to 11 P.M.—ONE SHILLING.
UNITED KINGDOM SECTION.—Exhibition of Artistic and Decorative Pottery, China, and Glass Manufactures, and Processes in Operation. LOAN COLLECTION of Ancient and Historical Pottery and China. Catalogue 6d.
COLONIAL and INDIAN SECTIONS.—The Commercial and Economic Products of the British Empire, and the Art Manufactures of India.
PROMENADES, GARDENS, VERANDAHS, and GALLERIES. BAND of the GRENADIER GUARDS, Luncheons, 2s. 6d., 3s., and 3s. 6d. Dinners, 5s. 6d., 6s., and 7s. 6d. GARDENS SPECIALLY ILLUMINATED from 8 P.M. FREQUENT TRAINS to South Kensington and Gloucester Road Stations (metro.).

GRENADIER GUARDS BAND at the IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, Conducted by Lieut. DAN GODFREY, TO-DAY, from 4.30 to 6, 7.30 to 9, and 9.45 to 10.45.

FIREWORKS at CRYSTAL PALACE, THURSDAY NEXT.—Magnificent Display at 9, by the above's Pain's Royal Fireworks Co., of Empire, Alexandra, C. T. Brock and Co., Niagara, Fire, Colored Lights, and Set Pieces, &c., &c.

FIREWORKS at CRYSTAL PALACE.—THURSDAY NEXT, at 9. Electricity outdoor [illegible] Display of Fireworks, Immense set piece in commemoration of the centenary [illegible] Naval Victory, June 1, 1794.

ART GALLERIES.
THE NEW GALLERY, 121, Regent Street.—SUMMER EXHIBITION NOW OPEN [illegible] A. to 6 P.M. Admission 1s.
J. W. BECK, Secretary.

HOTEL LIST.

ABERYSTWITH.—Soft Atlantic Breezes. Pure Water from Plinlimmon, and excellent drainage. The late Sir Jas. Clarke, M.D., says:—"A fortnight at Aberystwith is equal to a month at most watering-places." The QUEEN'S and BELLE VUE HOTELS face the sea.—For tariffs, &c., apply to W. H. PALMER, Proprietor.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL, adjoining the Royal Kensington Palace Gardens.—250 rooms magnificently furnished. Luncheon 1 to 2.30. Table d'Hôte 6 to 8.30 in [illegible] private apartments. French Cuisine. Telegrams, "Precedence, London." Telephone, No. 8,580.

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SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS of DOMESTIC WANTS
8 LINES narrow column ... 1/- 3 INSERTIONS ... 2/8
Beyond 3 lines, 4d. per Line per Insertion.
NOTE.—*Each line averages about Seven words.*

The advertisements can be repeated at the same rates in the PALL MALL BUDGET, *the Weekly Edition of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

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GOODS FORWARDED TO THE COUNTRY ON APPROVAL.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FREE OF CHARGE.

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Show Rooms: 112, REGENT ST., W.
(Adjoining Mappin & Webb's Establishment.)

MARSHALL AND SNELGROVE'S

SUMMER SALE of goods at greatly Lessened Prices is now proceeding, and will be continued for four weeks, terminating on SATURDAY, 28th inst. In all departments of the house will be found a LARGE and VARIED ASSORTMENT of GOODS of every description, marked at such prices as should effect a speedy clearance.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE,
VERE STREET, OXFORD STREET, AND HENRIETTA STREET, W.

LYCEUM.—[illegible] Every Evening (except Saturday), at 8.15.
[illegible] Mrs Lewis Tenny.
ONLY MATINEE, [illegible] SATURDAY, at 2. LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON, SATURDAY, July 21, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Box-office (Mr. J. Hall) open 10 to 5; and during the performance. Seat [illegible] Telephone—[illegible] M.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, JOHN HARE.
[illegible] at 8.15, MONEY.
Characters by Messrs. Fred Kerr, Sydney Brough, Cecil Crofton, C. Brookfield, Gilbert Hare, Arthur Bourchier, Alec Alexander, and Mr. John Clayton; Mrs. Kate Rorke, Miss Marion Mansell, and Mrs. Bancroft. Box-office open [illegible] Telephone No. 12.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE. Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. [illegible] SAVERY.
At 8.15, THE CAPTAIN.
By Rudyard Kipling and [illegible].
Mrs. Sydney Brough, Mr. Cecil Crofton and Mr. [illegible] Lewis and Miss [illegible].
At 9.15, THE CAT'S PAW.
Miss Vane Featherston, Mr. Cecil Crofton and Mr. Wilfred Draycott.
LAST NIGHT, Friday [illegible] LAST MATINEE, Saturday next. LAST PERFORMANCE, Saturday 14th. Box-office [illegible] Telephone No. [illegible].

PALACE, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE. IS AGAIN COOL OWING TO ITS SYSTEM OF VENTILATION. OPENS at 2.15. GRAND PROGRAMME. CISSIE LOFTUS, WILL [illegible], [illegible] Bros., [illegible], JOHN LE HAY, FANNY [illegible] WORTH, Lesser Rogers, [illegible], Nevinski and Sedina, the Frederick Dewar Trio, the Three Lukens, [illegible], and THE NEW SERIES OF TABLEAUX VIVANTS. Popular Prices. Manager, Mr. CHARLES MORTON.

THE ROYAL HOLBORN. Great attraction. An entirely new series of beautiful and artistic [illegible] Saturday matinees at 4 o'clock. Miss Phillips, Cowley and Leslie, D. J. Malone, the Vokes Family, Hendrie, Gilbert and Goodwin, Georgie Gaylor, Nelly Fairfax, Evans and [illegible], Phina's Performing Dogs, and other popular favourites. Doors open at 7.30; the Doors open every evening at 7.15, and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.30. Manager, Mr. [illegible].

OLYMPIA. [illegible] OLYMPIA
Go early to the COLOSSAL SHOW. Acts, 2,000 PERFORMERS. The most Gigantic Exhibition of the Century. Acts of Olympic Skill and Daring. Six classical [illegible]. 2 Orchestras. ONLY [illegible] SPECTACLE. Prices [illegible] LOVELY GARDENS. Beautiful Promenades. [illegible] Grand Illuminations. A unique Middle Distance. ENTIRE NEW COLOSSAL Spectacle Ballet. [illegible] Grand Finale. REALISTIC PANORAMA OF CONSTANTINOPLE. [illegible] FACSIMILE REPLICA OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

EARL'S COURT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
Under the most distinguished patronage. THE CAPABILITY of LONDON
OPEN DAILY from 11 A.M. to 11 P.M. ADMISSION, 1s.
ALL FOR ONE SHILLING. Bands of H.M. SCOTS GUARDS (Conductor, Mr. H. L. PUGGERTON, and the ROYAL MARINES (Chelsea and Deal), Conductor, Mr. C. Wright. EXHIBITION ORCHESTRA and ORGAN RECITALS. SEASON TICKETS, 10s. 6d. each.

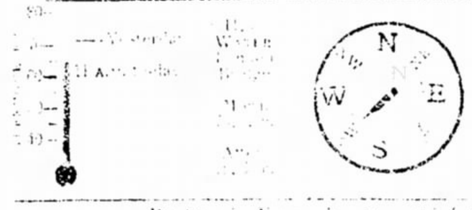
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC. Lovely Gardens. Magnificent Illuminations. Fine Art Galleries. Extensive Covered Gallery and Terraces. Continuous Promenades. Fetes, Vivandières, Military Tournaments. Indian Durbar. Attractions including the GIGANTIC WHEEL (now in course of construction).

EARL'S COURT GRAND MILITARY TOURNAMENT. MUSICAL RIDE, TENT PEGGING, &c. In the West Exhibition Section. At 4.30 and 7.30 DAILY. ADMISSION from 5d. Entrance to Exhibition FREE. FREE. FREE.

BOYTON'S WORLD'S WATER SHOW.
EARL'S COURT EXHIBITION.
SHOOTING THE CHUTES. From 11 A.M. to 11 P.M.
SHOOTING THE CHUTES. except during performances.
In perpetual motion. ARENA FREE ALL DAY.
ARENA FREE ALL DAY.
Grand Spectacle.
ENGAGEMENT OF CANTON.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, at 3.30 and 8.30.
ADMISSION from 6d. to 3s.

WEATHER FORECAST ISSUED AT 1 A.M. TO-DAY.

South England (with London and Channels).—Southerly to south-easterly and variable, light [illegible] unsettled, rain thunder in places.



FIRE IN TOULON ARSENAL

SEVERAL MEN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

TOULON, Tuesday.—A fire which occurred in the arsenal here last night was got under control shortly before one o'clock this morning. It originated in one of the workshops for naval machinery, and as soon as it was discovered, a few minutes before eleven o'clock, a signal gun was fired. The naval and military authorities, the Maritime Prefect, and the Port Admiral were soon on the spot, and with the help of the troops in the garrison and the crews from the warships in the roadstead, the fire was prevented, though with great difficulty, from spreading to other portions of the arsenal. Several of the soldiers and sailors engaged were seriously injured and had to be conveyed to the hospital. The damage of the conflagration has not yet been fully ascertained, but it is believed that it will amount to several hundred thousand francs.—*Reuter.*

MUTINY IN A HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THE PRISONERS FIRED ON.

BOSTON, Tuesday.—The prisoners in the House of Correction here broke out yesterday in open mutiny, after all had refused to do their usual tasks. They armed themselves with their tools and any implements that they could find, and fiercely resisted the attempts of the officers to reduce them to submission. The guards were at length compelled to fire on the rioters, one of whom was wounded. Order was then restored.—*Reuter.*

UNITED KINGDOM TEA COMPANY,
21, MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C.
UNITED KINGDOM TEA COMPANY,
[illegible] PREMIER [illegible] Wm.
UNITED KINGDOM TEA COMPANY,
Tea Fine Blend, [illegible] Co.
UNITED KINGDOM TEA COMPANY,
[illegible] 1/8 [illegible] Sets 5/-
UNITED KINGDOM TEA COMPANY,
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DEBENHAM & FREEBODY.
ANNUAL SUMMER STOCK-TAKING SALE.
[illegible] Long Cloth Mackintoshes.
LADIES' WASHING SHIRTS.
A [illegible] of [illegible] at a Wholesale Sale.
SIX THOUSAND
Ladies' Wash [illegible] Shirts, [illegible] Fronts, Tucked Fronts, Linen Fronts, Alexandra Collars, Cuffs, &c.
DETACHABLE COLLARS AND CUFFS.
[illegible] Linen Collars, Cuffs, Fronts, &c.
SILK BLOUSES.
Special [illegible] Silk Blouses.
WIGMORE ST., CAVENDISH SQUARE, LONDON, W.

CAIRO, EGYPT.

CIGARETTE-MAKERS' STRIKE.

The numerous workmen of Messrs. M. MELACHRINO and CO., CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS, CAIRO, amounting to several hundred, have been out on strike, and, notwithstanding the liberal wages offered by Messrs. MELACHRINO, are still on strike. The strikers have caused considerable trouble in Cairo and have created disturbances in the streets. Although the strike has caused great embarrassments to Messrs. MELACHRINO they still are ABLE to SUPPLY all ORDERS at ONCE with freshly-made Cigarettes.

CAIRO, 1st July, 1894.

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FOURTH EDITION.

THE ASSASSINATION OF M. CARNOT.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

LYONS, Tuesday.—The Abbé L. Blanc, who first made the authorities acquainted with the Anarchist conspiracy at Vichy, has been brought here from Marseilles, in order that he may communicate all the information in his possession to M. Benoît, the examining magistrate. Caserio Santo is confronted to-day with the gunsmith Guillaume, from whom he bought the dagger with which he assassinated President Carnot. The prisoner did not agree with the gunsmith regarding the time when the purchase was effected, but [illegible] all the other depositions made by the witness. Caserio, although quite aware of the fate that is awaiting him, preserves a calm demeanour. His mother has written to him twice, but he has not answered her letters.—*Reuter.*

THE NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT.

ALLEGED PLOT FOR HIS ASSASSINATION.

MADRID, Tuesday.—An Anarchist was arrested at Barcelona yesterday on suspicion of being concerned in a plot against the life of M. Casimir Perier, the French President. He will be taken to Barcelona.—*Reuter.*

RUSSIAN PASSENGER STEAMER SUNK.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

ODESSA, Tuesday.—The Russian passenger steamer *Vladimir* [illegible] from Sebastopol for Odessa, collided last night near Kaparoba with an Italian steamer. The *Vladimir* sank soon after the collision. Some of the passengers were saved, but it is feared that about sixty of those on board perished.—*Reuter.*

AN ANARCHIST IN PRACTICE BUT NOT IN THEORY.

BARCELONA, Tuesday.—The trial of Mateu, who is charged with having attempted to murder Governor da Roca, has commenced. Although Mateu is generally regarded as an Anarchist, he denies that he is a member of any Anarchist organization and repudiates Anarchists as cowards. He does not attempt to deny the charge however, but explains that, maddened by misery, he fired upon a gentleman whom he saw seated in a carriage, being entirely ignorant of his official rank.—*Central News.*

THE GREAT STRIKE IN AMERICA.

ANOTHER PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION.

SERIOUS CONFLICT IN ILLINOIS.

DEBS'S ORDERS DISOBEYED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,
OF THE AMERICAN DELEGACY COMPANY.)

[illegible] A monster meeting of delegates repre[illegible] and every railroad trades unions, numbered [illegible]

[illegible] that the strike was settled by four o'clock [illegible] when [illegible] represented world strike on Wed[illegible]

[illegible] was [illegible] President Cleveland's proclamation [illegible] under martial law. About 120,000 [illegible] the strike order on Wednesday morning [illegible] a complete paralysis of business in [illegible] large cities of the West.

[illegible] Chicago [illegible] Last night.

AMERICA'S RAILWAY RIOTERS.

BY AN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.

[illegible] Pullman strike in America, terminated by [illegible] Debs, Eugene Debs, Cyclops of [illegible] Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, [illegible] Western [illegible] Constitution. Seventeen [illegible] have been boycotted by the [illegible] employees of the Pullman [illegible] necessitated a reduction in [illegible] In order to enforce the [illegible] was made to maintain, the [illegible] switchmen, signalmen, engineers, [illegible] to assist the obstruction by blockading, [illegible] This result, reckless acts [illegible] destruction and incendiarism, [illegible] of the Civil Commune.

[illegible] and their rulings:

		Miles.
[illegible]	[illegible]	853
[illegible]	[illegible]	319
[illegible]	[illegible]	7,381
[illegible]	[illegible]	481
[illegible]	[illegible]	853
[illegible]	[illegible]	212
[illegible]	[illegible]	615
[illegible]	[illegible]	5,619
[illegible]	[illegible]	38,647

[illegible] Chancellor of the York Archbishop of Ripon.

[illegible] been [illegible] By reference to the members of his under[illegible] to state that in his made "no profession" a profession; that he [illegible] with [illegible] tailor, a [illegible] a creature so [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] that nothing is allowed to stand in his path of [illegible]

[illegible] Anarchy.

[illegible] Mayor's [illegible] to suppress violence. [illegible] this week, will hold [illegible] General Miles, the commanding [illegible] practically holds us with his 1,500 men [illegible] 30,000, whose [illegible] being increased [illegible]

[illegible] would have to be applied. State troops [illegible] Colorado and Ohio must be sent to the West to [illegible] the militia [illegible] commonwealths number [illegible] equipped, not called like regulars. With these [illegible] with the rioters and a couple or dozen [illegible] Washington [illegible] work of Debs, Sovereign, [illegible]

[illegible] Declaration.

[illegible] Cabinet Council, called for last evening, [illegible] to-day at two o'clock. The table topic was the great labour [illegible] Another proclamation was pro[illegible] Another is identified with that issued [illegible] which dealt especially with Chicago and district, [illegible] to any locality within the United States [illegible] takes place. —*Central News.*

[illegible] Incidents.

[illegible] had another fairly quiet night. Intense [illegible] and enmity among the law abiding [illegible] is the situation is everyday improved here. Another [illegible] of the Debs leaders was held here last night. [illegible] to their resolution to call out all [illegible] in Chicago alone the [illegible] the railroad trades number no less than 200,000, and [illegible] the United States would be [illegible]

[illegible] Collision in Indiana.

[illegible] fight. Some serious disturbances took place at Danville in [illegible] The railway authorities, guarded by a small force of [illegible] to move a train from the depot in face of a hostile mob. [illegible] ordered to prevent the train being sent on, and placed [illegible] on the tracks and stones the engineer and firemen. The [illegible] were joined by the militia, and seeing the increas[illegible] the crowd, some of the regular troops, with [illegible] Two women in the crowd were shot dead, and two [illegible] wounded. The incident has caused intense excitement in the [illegible] This [illegible] is now regarded as certain. Further reinforce[illegible] have been [illegible] —*Central News.*

[illegible] Obstruction Declared.

[illegible] —The railway hands received from their leader [illegible] yesterday to strike forthwith. The local leaders have had many conferences since, but they have as yet made no sign of ceasing work. It is very doubtful whether the order of Debs will be obeyed.—*Central News.*

Tracks Strongly Patrolled.

CHICAGO, Tuesday.—The report of the Railway Managers' Association shows that passenger trains arrived and were despatched on nearly all the lines yesterday. Sufficient freight trains also were run to convey the goods awaiting despatch. All the tracks were patrolled by strong bodies of police and troops. The Governor, in response to a request from the Mayor of Chicago, has ordered out all the remaining regiments of the State Militia, and has directed the Second Brigade to proceed at once to Chicago. An immense meeting was summoned to assemble at the stockyards yesterday evening, but was prevented, under the mayor's proclamation forbidding such gatherings. *Reuter.*

Mr. Pullman Refuses to Accept Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday. Mr. Pullman has issued a definite ultimatum in the shape of a letter in which he emphatically refuses to accept arbitration in reference to his business. *Central News.*

MINERS RIOTING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PITCHED BATTLE BETWEEN WHITES AND BLACKS.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday.—Serious fighting is reported to have occurred at Scottdale, Penn., last night. The miners on strike there attacked the negro non-unionists, who were at work, stoning them away from the mines. The negroes reassembled in force later and retaliated upon the whites, and for a time the scene resembled a pitched battle, firearms, knives, and razors being freely used. The negroes were again repulsed, large numbers having been wounded on both sides. It is feared the negroes will return to the attack in even greater strength, and the town is now an armed camp with sentries at all vulnerable points.—*Central News.*

THE ACTION AGAINST HARNESS.

CLOSING SCENES IN THE TRIAL.

Mr. Abinger having replied this morning on behalf of Dr. McCully in the action of Brasyer *v.* Harness and McCully, and having palpitated with almost uncontrolled emotion over the "relentless ferocity" with which the defendants had been pursued, Mr. Watt, Q.C., addressed the jury on behalf of the plaintiff. He said if they wanted the strongest corroboration of the fraud practised on Colonel Brasyer they had it in the evidence of McCully himself, who said Brasyer was too old to be treated remedially. Yet they had downstairs relieved the colonel of £52 10*s.*

THE EISTEDDFOD AT CARNARVON.

TO-DAY'S OPENING CEREMONIES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CARNARVON, Tuesday.—The proceedings of the Eisteddfod began this morning with the procession of the bards from the Guildhall to the market-place, headed by a brass band, and followed by a string of boys. The bards were variously and beautifully adorned in black four-cornered caps and cloaks of blue, green, and white: the white, the Druidical symbol of light and truth; the blue and Bardic, signifying the blue sky to which the hearts of the bards rise when the spirit of song descends on them; the green, the Ovatis, or candidates for Bardic honours, an eloquent colour, signifying verdant nature. Mr. Lewis Morris, the president for the day, could not be persuaded to adorn himself in the robes of his calling, but watched the procession of his brethren from a safe distance.

VISITORS TO THE QUEEN.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Sir Edward Bradford, Lord Bridport, Admiral Fisher, and Viscountess Downe, who have been on a visit to the Queen, left Windsor Castle this morning for London.

THE COMING GENERAL ELECTION.

The Bedford Radicals seem to have had some difficulty in finding a candidate to succeed Mr. S. Whitbread, who will retire at the end of this Parliament. They had asked his son, Mr. S. H. Whitbread, who at present sits for South Beds, but subsequently differences arose, and Mr. Whitbread declined to stand. Now, however, a compromise has been arranged, and Mr. Whitbread will be free to vote as he likes on the Licensing question, except in the matter of compensation.

The Radicals of Chatham have selected Mr. R. H. Cox, of Mitcham, Surrey, as their candidate.

CABINET COUNCIL.

A Cabinet Council was held at Downing-street to-day. All the Ministers were present with the exception of Mr. John Morley.

FATAL RESULT OF JEALOUSY.

DEATH OF AN ITALIAN CONSUL-GENERAL.

MACON, Tuesday. Chevalier Bazzoni, the Italian Consul General, who was shot on June 27 by Professor Hamilton Stilon, and wounded in two places, died this morning. Chevalier Bazzoni was at the time about to enter Professor Stilon's house, and it is alleged that the motive for the crime was jealousy, the professor having forbidden his visits. Professor Stilon is still under trial. —*Central News.*

OBSTRUCTION IN THE SPANISH CORTES.

MADRID, Tuesday. The Spanish Cortes held a protracted sitting last night in consequence of the obstruction of the Budget by the Republican and Carlist minority. They carried the adjournment of the debate, and the President resigned, and it is expected that the session of the Cortes will shortly be closed.—*Reuter.*

THIS MORNING'S WEATHER REPORT.

AT 3 A.M.—Newhaven, N.W., cloudy, sea calm, temp. 61; Brighton, N.W., fine, some clouds, sea calm, 60; Paris, cloudy, 67; Dieppe, lovely morning, sea smooth, 64; Rouen, fine, 66; Portsmouth, W.N.W., fine, some clouds, sea calm, 61; Ryde, W.N.W., lovely morning, sea calm, 63; Eastbourne, N.W., clear sky, sea smooth, bar. 29·9, 60; Hastings, W., fine morning, sea smooth, calling, 65; Worthing, N.W., fine, some clouds, sea smooth, 61; Folkestone, dull, 59; Dover, overcast, 60; Copenhagen, fine, some clouds, cool wind, smooth sea, 61.

AT 9 A.M. Herne Bay, S.W., fine; Ramsgate, S.W., dull; Hastings, W., fine, sea smooth; Cromer, S.W., fine, bar. 29·40, falling; Lowestoft, gentle breeze, overcast, bar. 27·7, steady; Ipswich, Colchester, Harwich, Southend, Newmarket, fine, Margate, W., dull, bar. 29·8[illegible]; Boulogne, fine; Dunkirk, fine, sea calm; Portsmouth, S.W., wet; Ryde, S.W., overcast, sea calm; Bournemouth, S.E., rain; [illegible]; Plymouth, S.W., dull; Southampton, S., dull; Weymouth, W., cloudy.

AT 9.30 A.M. Boulogne, fine, temp. 68; Calais, overcast, 70; Paris, overcast, 66; Vevey, overcast, 63; Pre-St-Maculin, dull, 65; Neuchatel, fine, but dull, 66; Sierre, Montana, cloudy, 68; Lausanne, overcast, 68; Les Avants (Montreux), dull, 59; Zermatt, fine, some clouds, 52; Interlaken, fine, cloudy, 61; Brussels, evening cable, 64; Ostend, fine, but cloudy, 65; Rome, lovely morning, 75; Algiers, warm sunshine, 70; Baden-Baden, fine, some clouds, 62.

TO-MORROW'S MAILS AND SHIP LETTERS.

MAILS TO BE DESPATCHED: Morning: To United States, &c., via Southampton; supplementary mails to Zanzibar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, &c., by French Packet; to Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Beyrout, Egypt, Aden, India, Ceylon, and to New Zealand (Parcel Mails). Evening: To United States, Canada (except Nova Scotia), Bahamas, Mexico, Belize, Salvador, and Guatemala, via Queenstown; to Japan and China, via San Francisco; to Canada via Liverpool (Parcel Mails).

MAILS DUE: From West Indies and Pacific via Plymouth; from Australia, China, Labuan, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, India, and Egypt via Brindisi; from United States, &c., via Southampton.

PRIVATE SHIP LETTERS:—From Liverpool for Philadelphia; the *Ilford, Edda, Swift*, or *Leona*, from Hull for Rotterdam; the *Seahorse* or *European* from Hull for Amsterdam; the *Hansa, Saltan, Flamingo*, or *Sprite*, from Hull for Hamburg; —from Grangemouth for Tonsberg and Christiana; —from Southampton for Havre.

THE BISLEY RIFLE MEETING.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SHOOTING.

THE FIRST SCORES AND TARGETS.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

BISLEY, Tuesday Morning. At this hour, eight o'clock, all is peace here, though there is a rumour afloat that there will be more or less shooting before sunset. This shooting is the most tiresome feature of the place. It is provocative of profanity both among those who do not shoot and those who do, yet it will probably grow to still larger proportions, as the National Rifle Association is now out of debt, as it is said, though one could never tell it from the demeanour of any of its members. The story is that the debt was wiped off by the sale of outlying bits of land here to the War Office. Perhaps now that the Association is solidly on its feet the public will come to Bisley in numbers sufficiently large to pay the expenses of the red-coated boys who pick up paper and other debris, in order to give the grass a chance to grow. Why the public should come to Bisley I have never heard satisfactorily explained. It is hardly safe to travel from Waterloo to the camp without a map of the country, a time-table, and a guide. You cannot get here without one or possibly two changes. I have known people to change trains three times *en route* for Bisley, but this was because they did not understand the petols of the station officials. But once there, there is nothing to see except a piece of undulating ground covered in spots with canvas, grass, or heather. There are a few wooden structures, but none of these are sufficiently artistic to repay one for the expenditure of eight shillings for a return ticket. The latest addition to these is the property of the Devil's Own, as the warriors of the Inns of Court are called.

Its the Devil's Own Kind of a Building.

Its colour brings back recollections of infancy, among them scarlet rash of a mild type. It is an embarrassing kind of building. Looking at it from behind you think it is a toboggan slide. Glancing at the front destroys this illusion, and makes you feel certain that it is a Swiss public-house, but the most cursory examination of one side satisfies you that it is a photographic studio. The building is not finished yet, and, of course, may look altogether different inside of a week. But if there is nothing particularly interesting in the landscape and the marksmen, perhaps you will say, Well, of course, if it were not for the marksmen there would be no Bisley. Still no matter how picturesque or interesting they may be individually there is nothing about a marksman when he is at work that can hold the attention for hours without straining the intellect. The sight of several hundred able-bodied men lying on their stomachs will never in my opinion cause more than a momentary spasm of interest in the bosom of the public. The same can be said of those who prefer to lie on their backs. Of course, that's what they are here for, but this does not alter the case so far as the public is concerned. The air here is fine and

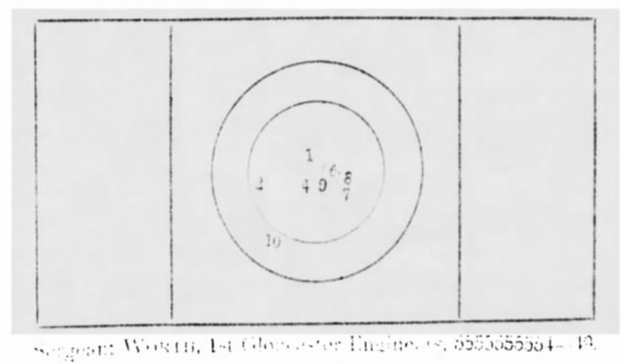
The Water Bears and Lewis of Rifle-Barrels.

but the first is simply taken for granted, while the water is almost wholly neglected, except for washing purposes. You take your bath in the open air at Bisley, and this style is not to be despised when the sun is shining; but it has its weak points in a thunderstorm or when the spirit of play is rampant. A wet sponge is not exactly a deadly weapon, but it can make a great impression, if thrown with force and precision when you are not expecting it. No deaths from heart disease have occurred yet, but there is no foretelling what fatalities may not happen unless this promiscuous sponge-throwing is barred. It is fine under foot to-day so far, but looks doubtful overhead. It generally looks that way at Bisley, except when it rains. It rains here when the rest of the country is suffering from drought. Why this should be I am unable to say, as there are no clergymen here at present. They have just begun to shoot. The cause of this I have not learned, but will do so. This information may always be obtained from the statistical staff, a most efficient and useful body. I find that the three items of importance to-day are the match between the Regulars and Volunteers, the fight for the Humphry Cup between Oxford and Cambridge, and the Waldegrave. Cambridge won the Humphry Cup last year rather easily.

The Waldegrave Competition.

THE CAMP, Eleven o'clock. Shooting at the 200 yards range in the Waldegrave competition has just concluded, and the following stand at the head of the list, each with 49 points, or one under highest possible:—Captain Gibbs, of Bristol; Private Pixley, Victorias; Staff Sergeant Worth, Gloucester Engineers; Captain Foulkes, 3rd Cheshire; and Major Thorburn, Peebles. The competitors have gone back to 500 yards range. The light now is very bad and there is every appearance of rain.

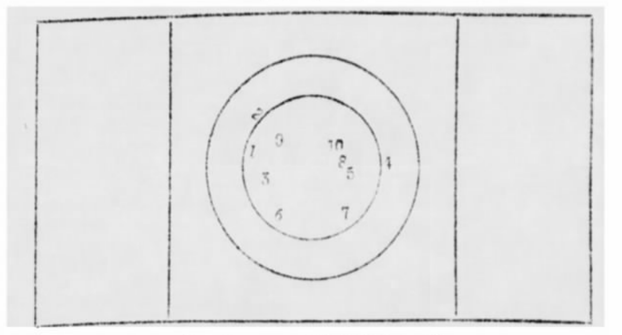
The Waldegrave Cup: Prize of 800 Yards.



Sergeant Worth, 1st Gloucester Engineers, 5555555554—49.

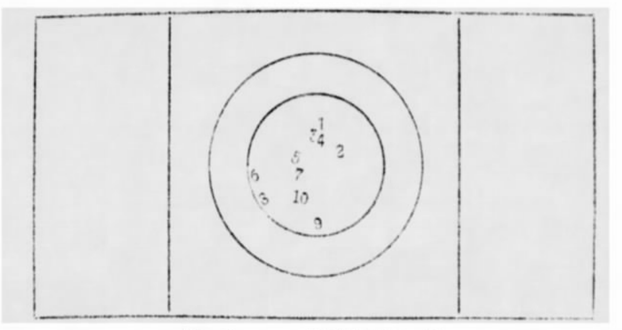
The Camp, Half-past Eleven. Mr. Gibson, of Musselburgh wins the first prize with an aggregate score of 98. Sergeant Worth takes second prize with the same number of points. The following are Mr. Gibson's targets at 800 and 900 yards:—

800 Yards.



Mr. Gibson, 5434555555—49.

900 Yards.



Mr. Gibson, 5555555555—50.

The Princess of Wales has sent the Lord Mayor a donation of £50 to the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquakes in Greece. The Prince and Princess have also forwarded a cheque for five guineas towards the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the families of the men who lost their lives by the explosion at the Albion Collieries.

HUNTING THE LONDON ANARCHISTS.

THE RUSES OF THE POLICE.

If Chief-Inspector Melville were not so reticent a man he could unfold an absorbingly interesting story of the incidents which have occurred in his hunt for the Anarchists—the hunt which has resulted in the arrest in such rapid succession of François, Meunier, Polti, Farnaro, and the gentleman who was supposed to be a revolutionary, but turned out to be a rabbit-keeper, Fritz Brall. But, rightly or wrongly, the officer considers that it would be injudicious for him to talk at all about his quarries and the excitements of the chase, and a *Pall Mall* reporter who found him in this mood, while fuming over the officer's secretiveness, had to accept Mr. Melville's refusal with what grace he could. However, portions of the story were obtainable elsewhere. The Tottenham Court-road vicinity, after some patient prospecting, panned out well with news of the way in which the chase had gone. The man Brall, whatever other senses he had lost, was not without a sense of humour, and had not concealed from some of his friends the manner in which he was victimized by New Scotland Yard. The way in which he allowed himself to be hoaxed was incidentally amusing in the method of it, and Brall learned before his arrest to swallow his vexation and anger for the time while he related the matter to trusted comrades. While Brall was living at 20, Pitt-street, and when he was a person whose importance, from their point of view, the police had not yet imagined, he had a lodger, who was none other that the redoubtable François, who was then wanted so badly by the French Government on the charge of complicity with Bricou in causing the Café Very explosion. Since then, of course, François has been acquitted of that charge, and he may not be an Anarchist at all, but a bourgeois of the most contemptible description, for all it matters here. At that time he was lying *perdu*, and the hue and cry after him was at its height. The police must have suspected that he was concealed in one of these houses in Pitt-street. Subsequent events proved they did. But they could not make any overt inquiries. That would have frightened their bird away instantly. At this time there dawned upon the horizon of Pitt-street

Two Unfortunate Workmen

who had had their tools stolen. Pitt-street had hitherto prided itself upon the circumstance that it knew a policeman when it saw one. It had had vivid experiences of all sorts and sizes of policemen. Most Pitt-streeters were experts upon the subject of policemen. But the street was absolutely and entirely imposed upon by these two workmen. It never for a moment, until it looked back with the light of subsequent events to guide it, suspected that these unfortunate artisans were Scotland Yard men. When one of the pair, an Irishman, with a peculiarly open and confiding face questioned whether he had found the man who took his tools, replied "No, sorr, but let me catch the spalpeen, and it's myself that will be judge and jury and all and all" when this distressed declaration was made Pitt-street murmured, "Poor chaps! A man's done altogether when his tools are stolen." Various drinks were stood to the couple by sympathizing residents in the neighbourhood, and these two detectives, Pitt-street indignantly declares, accepted everything that was wet. "That ought ter 'ave told us they was coppers if we 'ad 'ad our senses abart us," declared one man. Whether in the interests of verisimilitude it was altogether necessary for these policemen to drink while on duty, thereby breaking the police regulations, does not appear quite clear. Maybe this circumstance accounts for Mr. Melville's over-cautious silence. At all events, when François left Pitt-street, these two workmen vanished also. Brall's house was a day or two later visited by two other detectives, who this time

Posed as Sanitary Inspectors

searching for the source of some infection which they reported had broken out. They made a good search, and informed Brall that the doctor would call later on. The doctor was Mr. Melville himself, wearing a pair of spectacles, which gave him quite a professional air. Brall declared he was never more surprised in his life when, subsequently, a comrade pointed out to him the chief of the "dynamite police," and he found that that officer was the doctor who had called about the fever outbreak. Where Brall was deceived, he said, was in the circumstance that Melville did not display any particular anxiety to enter the rooms at first, but poked about in gullies and the sink-holes, and devoted so much time to the children, feeling their pulses and examining their tongues. Brall's pulse was felt before this quasi-doctor left, and, indeed, Mr. Melville had seen a good deal through those harmless spectacles. François had gone, but

A Loquacious Old Lady

who was among the "patients" examined by Melville, chattered so freely that the officer discovered that François had gone to Poplar, and was living there in the name of Brall, armed with Brall's identification papers in case of emergency, perhaps without the genuine Brall's knowledge. The old lady might never have let out so much but she rather thought this man, who had gone to Poplar, was the cause of the fever. He was so dirty, she said. Of course the doctor wanted further particulars, in order to warn his brother medical officer at Poplar. Looking back, Brall and his friends now understand why François was arrested in Poplar so soon after he had gone there. Indeed, recollecting what Melville did during that visit, Brall heartily cursed his denseness in swallowing the ruse; but when arrested he had sufficient *aplomb*, on being confronted by Melville, to ask whether it was desired that he should submit his pulse to be tested, or should he

Put Out His Tongue Again.

Brall, it was supposed, was a confidential and important man among the Anarchists in London. Ever since he has been in this country he has been suspected of being the intermediary for the safe conveyance of letters. A prominent Anarchist when Brall was arrested expressed the fear that letters which were on the way to Brall at the time of his arrest were now in the hands of the police. But all this interesting mystery about Brall now seems to have been unfounded. He was a peaceful bourgeois rabbit breeder. Perhaps it did not transpire, during the trial, that written on the back of one of the recipes for explosives which were left by Brall's Anarchical acquaintances were the words, "For dreadful dreams: 8 gr. salycitate of soda." It is decidedly satisfactory to know, as one may fairly infer from this, that Anarchists have "dreadful dreams."

The programme of possible legislation in the remaining few weeks of the session is gradually being reduced. Mr. John Morley gave the quietus to the Registration Bill last Friday in his interview with the Metropolitan Radical Deputation: the Pilotage Bill was withdrawn last night: the Mines (Eight Hours) Bill is expiring in the cold shade of neglect; and Mr. Asquith finally dashed the hopes of Mr. Alpheus Morton yesterday by informing him that the promised bill for abolishing the qualification for the magistracy could not be brought in this session.

Mr. John Morley has left for Dublin, armed with authority from his colleagues to inquire into the means by which the Evicted Tenants Bill can be made more acceptable to its opponents. Before leaving the House yesterday Mr. Morley had a consultation in the Government Whips' room with Lord Rosebery, Sir William Harcourt, and Mr. Asquith, the Chancellor of the Exchequer having been absent from the Cabinet Council of Friday last, when the subject is understood to have been discussed. It is still the opinion of those most nearly concerned in the bill that if the money provision is enlarged the bill may pass the House of Lords.

HORD'S PIANOS, 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 1 or 2 per month (One guinea per month), on the THREE YEARS' SYSTEM. Illustrated List free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 22, Southampton-row, Holborn, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

AN ENGLISH POLAR EXPEDITION.

THE JACKSON-HARMSWORTH ATTEMPT.

AN ENORMOUS COMMISSARIAT.

The North Pole must be up and doing if it desires to maintain that austere aloofness which up to the present has characterized all its public life. Hitherto it has laughed frigidly at the attempts of man to make its closer acquaintance, but in these days of preserved meats and quintessential soups, the odds are against the Pole. Mr. Harmsworth, who is bent upon sating the curiosity of nations, and possibly increasing their stock of scientific knowledge, has set on foot an expedition which promises to overcome the Pole's aversion to the light of common day. Man's weak point in relation to his ever-recurring excursions towards the Pole has hitherto been his stomach. Time after time he has been on the verge of grasping the North Pole in his strong right hand—say within six hundred miles or so—but just at the critical moment his stomach has given out, and the end of his attempt was failure. But modern science packs you a leg of mutton into a lozenge, and reduces a huge fraction of beef to the very low common denominator of a globule. Given a sufficient supply of lozenges and globules, together with a few other favourable conditions, touching which Arctic explorers speak in airy fashion, and the Pole is reached. The good ship *Windward*, now lying in the Shadwell Basin, is the Argosy to which the Harmsworth Expedition have entrusted their fortunes, and yesterday the *Windward* was on view to the merely curious and the ardently scientific. The *Windward's* hold would have excited the appetite of an ascetic fasting man, for it contained some 14,000 lb. of tinned meat, 4½ tons of flour, 1 ton of oatmeal, 1 ton of sugar, 1,120 lb. of ham, 1,780 lb. of pressed vegetables, potatoes by the ton, honey by the hundredweight, chocolate, lime juice, and sundry cases of "'48 port." And the explorers have the promise of a good appetite wherewith to discuss all these good things, for according to the leader of the expedition, Mr. Jackson, a man in the Arctic zone eats from three to four times as much as in England. The ship is a barque-rigged screw steamship of 400 tons yacht measurement. She is strongly built, having in sundry parts of her anatomy no less than four distinct skins, and her bow is sheathed with hardened steel plates. But she has yet to encounter the crashing and the crushing of the great ice floes and packs off the coast of Franz Josef Land, and in that hour of her trial she will need all the "robur et aes triplex" with which her builders have endowed her.

The Plan of the Expedition is as Follows.

The expedition numbers eight persons, under the leadership of Mr. Jackson, a much travelled man in Arctic regions. The seven other members comprise a doctor, a sea captain with a fancy for the frozen deep, Mr. Forbes, a Nottingham scientist, a storekeeper, a photographer and mineralogist, and lastly an astronomer. These eight will land from the *Windward* at a given point in Franz Josef Land, and at once begin making preparations for their long and terrible journey across the ice. Their equipment for the struggle is of the most perfect nature as yet attainable. They will take with them eighteen sledges, weighing from 15 lb. to 25 lb. each, and from 9 ft. to 16 ft. in length. The strength and durability of these sledges is proved and attested, and they can each of them, fragile as they appear, sustain a weight of 1,000 lb. For haulage purposes the familiar pack of Siberian dogs will of course be employed, but Mr. Jackson will also have at his disposal sundry teams of stout, hardy Siberian ponies which he will pick up at Archangel. The sledges will be pretty heavily weighted, as, in addition to a large portion of the provisions, there will be a consignment of 4½ tons of biscuits for the explorers, 5 tons of cod-liver oil biscuits for the dogs, and 12 tons of compressed hay for the ponies. Mention must also be made of a cooking stove. This will be the first of its kind to enter upon a career of usefulness in the barren, desolate region of Franz Josef Land. Mr. Jackson anticipates that his cooking stove—he invented it himself—will have plenty of scope for its genial activities, Franz Josef Land abounding in bears, walruses, &c. In addition to the stove, the explorers are taking with them a formidable array of meteorological, astronomical, and other scientific instruments; but the Jackson cooking range is held to be the gem of the scientific collection. Three "collapsible tents," weighing some 30 lb. each, will also be carried. These tents have no poles or ropes of any kind. The expedition will be impartially amphibious. Among their other baggage they will take five boats, one an aluminium boat 18ft. by 5ft., provided with collapsible canvas gunwales, and divisible into three sections. As the priests of the expedition storekeeper naively has it, "Clothing forms an important item of equipment. Each member of the expedition—namely, the land party—will be provided with a Samoyad outfit, which consists of a silklike outer garment, militza inner garments, jacamis (reindeer skin boots), and fur-lined skin stockings. With their Samoyad suits, and the friendly co-operation of the Jackson cooking range, it is hoped and believed that the expedition will be able to keep decently warm.

The distance from the point of landing to the North Pole is reckoned at some 700 miles.

They Hope to Reach the Pole in Two Springs and Summers.

Winter in the far north is apt to be severe, and the explorers will doubtless hibernate in snow caves and exploit the resources of the Jackson range. At various points on their long journey the Expedition will form depots of provisions, and, as occasion demands, send back for supplies. Thus, at each stage the sledges will be appreciably lightened of their loads and the progress of the party facilitated. The *Windward*, after landing the exploring party, will return to England. Experience teaches that it is impossible to expect a ship to lie off such a coast as that of Franz Josef Land safely for two years, and indeed no useful purpose could be served by keeping the ships in such a station. The *Windward*, then, will return to the placid waters of Shadwell Basin and sail north again in two years' time or so to re-embark the explorers, if need be, or if they are delayed to receive a message which will be left at a place agreed upon beforehand. It is worthy of note that the expedition will begin its race over the snow and ice at a point far beyond the navigable limit. Even the hardy Esquimaux shun the freezing wastes of Franz Josef Land, and keep a degree or so further south. Mr. Jackson received applications by the hundred from persons desirous of joining in the expedition, one of these being from a negro. If all goes well Mr. Jackson and his seven plucky companions will be home again in five years. One can only wish them "God speed" in an enterprise whose previous records of disaster and death are enough to dissuade and discourage the stoutest-hearted and the bravest.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Asquith will probably be elected chairman of the Select Committee on the Vacating of Seats. The Committee will meet for the first time to-day to arrange the course of procedure. The circumstances attending the granting of the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds to Mr. Bernard Coleridge will first be inquired into.

As was announced in our late edition last evening, the dinner to Sir William Harcourt by Ministerial members of the House of Commons will be given on August 1, probably at the Whitehall Rooms. Mr. Jacob Bright or Mr. Whitbread will preside, and the arrangements for the feast are being made by Mr. Philip Stanhope.

Her Majesty's Ministers have been invited for the same evening to the customary banquet at the Mansion House as the guests of the Lord Mayor. This invitation has, however, been declined by Lord Rosebery, Sir William Harcourt, and their colleagues, on the ground that the "state of public business" will prevent their attending.

We understand that the Metropolitan Railway Company have conveyed to the proper authorities an intimation of their desire to do something to remedy the present state of the underground railway tunnels, and have offered to consider certain schemes for ventilating these foul places. A further Parliamentary protest against the existing state of things was intended to be made in Committee of Supply, but, pending the carrying out of the offer of the railway company, it is more likely that the agitation will be suspended for the present, so far as the House of Commons is concerned.

Pall Mall Gazette Office,

18, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

The Prince of Wales, who is to arrive at Cowes from Goodwood on Friday, August 3, will go to Homburg a fortnight later for a stay of three weeks, and before returning to England his Royal Highness is to pay a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Coburg at Schloss Reinhardsbrunn, near Friedrichroda, where there will be some hunting parties in the neighbouring forest, which swarms with deer.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck will probably be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William James, at West Dean Park, near Chichester, during Goodwood race week. The West Dean estate was purchased about eight years ago from Mr. Bowles by Mr. James, who has altered and entirely redecorated the "Gothic" house, and all kinds of improvements have been carried out in the place by him. The house was built in 1804 by Lord Selsey. West Dean, which was long the seat of the Halsey family, is within a short drive of Goodwood. There are fine gardens and a famous arboretum, and the park, which is well wooded, is one of the most picturesque in the county. The Prince of Wales paid a short visit to West Dean Park last year, while he was staying at Goodwood.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon's party at Goodwood House during the race week will include the Prince of Wales (and the Princess and the Princesses Victoria and Maud, unless they go to Copenhagen for the celebration of the silver wedding of the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark), Prince and Princess Christian and their daughters, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Marquis and Marchioness of Zetland, Earl and Countess Howe and Lady Evelyn Curzon, Earl and Countess Cadogan and Lady Sophie Cadogan, the Earl and Countess of Bradford, Earl and Countess of Harewood, Lord and Lady Alington, Lord and Lady Hastings, the Earl of Durham, Earl of Chesterfield, Lord Houghton, Mr. Henry Chaplin, Sir Frederick Johnstone, Hon. Colonel Forester, Prince Soltykoff, Earl and Countess of Lucan and Lady Rosamond Bingham, Lord Penrhyn, Earl of Hardwicke, Mr. James Lowther, Mr. Mildmay, and Sir John Astley.

Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia, the mother of the Duchess of Connaught, is passing the summer at Sorrento, near Naples, and the Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Schwerin has been residing for a month at the same hotel.

The Danish Royal yacht *Dannebrog* is to leave Copenhagen to-day for Lübeck, where she will embark Queen Louise, who is returning to Denmark from Gmunden, in Upper Austria, where she has been staying for the last six weeks with the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland.

The Earl and Countess of Stair have arrived at Lochinch Castle, their seat in Wigtownshire, for the summer. Lochinch, which is locally known as Castle Kennedy, is one of the finest and most beautiful country seats in the south of Scotland.

A family gathering of an interesting and picturesque character took place yesterday afternoon at Montagu House, Whitehall, the town residence of the Duke of Buccleuch, on the occasion of the eighty-second birthday of the Dowager Duchess of Abercorn. In order to celebrate that event, all her Grace's children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren, in all 100 persons, ranging in age from sixty years to four months, assembled to offer their congratulations. Many of them had travelled for the purpose from distant parts of the kingdom, and some even from America. The whole family defiled before the Dowager Duchess in order.

Many will be glad to hear that Lord Waterford has so far recovered from the effects of his recent very severe operation that he is able to "take the air" in his Bath chair again, and receive the congratulations of his many friends.

It will be remembered that M. Carnot's death occurred just on the eve of the marriage of his son François with Mdlle. Marguerite Cl—, daughter of the Senator for the Alpes Maritimes. The wedding has been postponed until the end of August, and will be celebrated in the strictest privacy at Grasse, where the bride's father resides. M. Carnot will probably be the guest of M. Cl— at his charming villa in the outskirts of the sweet-smelling little town during a considerable portion of the summer.

Mr. C. de Reungarten, whose name seems to indicate a Teutonic origin, though St. Petersburg was his last place of abode, has just gone for a walk. He left word that he need not be expected home again before the first day of the next century. It is to be hoped that he will keep the appointment, but the chances are rather against it. Mr. de Reungarten proposes to tramp from Riga to the Caucasus, whence he will stroll on to Pekin and so, skirting the Aral Sea, re-enter the Tsar's dominions, and cross Siberia to the Chinese frontier. How much of the Celestial Empire he hopes to traverse on foot we have no means of ascertaining, but he will have to condescend to the use of a ship for conveyance to Japan, and subsequently to San Francisco. Then his route will take him through United States, Mexico, and Central America to Brazil and the Argentine. After this, a promenade through Africa to Algiers, and a toddle across France and Germany will bring him back to his starting-point. Can he be undertaking this feat in the interest of some enterprising firm of boot makers?

The Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris has just bought in London the first volume of the famous manuscript Bible of Philippe-le-Bel, the second volume of which was already among its treasures. The Duc d'Aumale was, it is said, desirous of acquiring this unique relic, but when he ascertained who was his competitor, declined to put up the price.

Baroness Adolphe de Rothschild may fairly claim to be a *fin de siècle* agriculturist. She keeps a farm at Boulogne sur Seine, just outside the Bois, and here during these tropical afternoons it is her delight to initiate the weary votaries of fashion into the simple pleasures of rustic life. The guests are welcomed in a Louis XV. drawing-room, where the furniture is covered with satin brocade of the palest blush-pink hue, and all the knick-knacks and engravings are suggestive of the *ancien régime*. One of the walls, however, consists of a huge sheet of plate glass, giving views into the cow-shed, if so mean a word is applicable to the superb apartment within which a double row of "milky mothers" browse peacefully at their marble mangers. A Breton herdsman and his wife in national costume tend the sleek cattle and make the picture complete. When æsthetic cravings have been sated by this charming spectacle, an adjournment takes place to the dining-room, and a dainty lunch is served amid a bower of fragrant orchids. Then follows a stroll through the gardens laid out in the Louis XVI. style, with nymphs and fauns of stone gleaming through the foliage, and lastly there is a visit to be paid to the dairies. By this time it has become cool enough to venture on the homeward drive, and the carriages are brought round, but each has to carry besides its passengers a load of dairy produce and a colossal bouquet of roses as souvenirs of the visit. One goes away with a feeling that farming, after all, is not such a bad trade if you have an income of a million or two to fall back upon.

A lot of "association" will be put up at the Mart this afternoon, when Totteridge Park, on the site of the old Manor House, out Barnet way, is to come to the hammer. Dr. Bunsen lived here in 1849, and has left a description of the place as it was then, with its fine trees, and fish, and terraces. Its associations, however, are mostly feminine. No less a personage than Queen Elizabeth once owned the manor. The second Duke of Chandos inherited it, and his second wife was that Anne Wells whose first husband, an unsentimental ostler at Newbury, "happened to be offering her for sale" one day, just as his Grace came along. From the Duke the manor went to Sir William Lee, of the Lees of Hartwell, a Lord Chief Justice, who laid the foundation of the municipal and parochial franchises of women by his decision that a she-householder is entitled to vote for, or to serve as, the parish sexton.

The City Marshalship of Dublin, for which O'Donovan Rossa has been nominated, is worth from £600 to £800 a year, and is a sinecure. The City Marshalship of London, which is *not* a sinecure, is worth only £350.

TO READERS ABSENT FROM TOWN AND COUNTRY RESIDENTS

Readers temporarily absent from town, and country residents, may have SPECIAL EDITIONS of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the LATEST NEWS, sent to ANY ADDRESS within the UNITED KINGDOM, for delivery by the first post on the following morning, at the rate of SIXPENCE PER WEEK, or ONE SHILLING PER WEEK to ANY ADDRESS upon the CONTINENT.

SPORTING NOTES AND NEWS.

RACING, CYCLING, LAWN TENNIS.

...ed that Sir James Miller has purchased the Sefton Stud Farm ... from the Duchess of Montrose.

...kennels for the Pytchley hounds, formerly located during the ... Earl Spencer, K.G., at Althorp Park, are being erected at ... old site Lamport during Sir Herbert Langham's mastership.

...dge, which last May was put up to auction by order of the ... late Mr. J. A. Craven and failed to reach the reserve placed ... leased to Lord Southampton, a prominent member of the ... Wilton Lodge is in the centre of the Pytchley country and ... of the Grafton, Warwickshire, and other packs, and has ... accommodation for twenty horses.

...a large gathering at Tattersall's sales yesterday at Albert ... the attractions of the great match at Lord's. One or two ... Darcy Lgerton, Mr. Cecil Legard, and Captain Paget fetched ..., otherwise prices ruled low.

...rk directors have spared no effort to make their summer ... Every precaution has been taken to keep the turf in good ... hydrants having been regularly used during the hot weather. ... big crowd is sure to assemble to witness the £2,000 ... on which at least twelve runners are expected to face ... Saturday next.

...the Court stud was sold by a private undertaking, the annual ... of the Queen out of her Civil List. There were a few seasons ... profit showed a considerable profit, but taking an average ... through, there has been an annual loss of about £2,000 a ... of the stud (and also the Buckhounds), says the ... strongly recommended to the Queen a few years ago by the ..., Lord Cross, Lord Welby, and Sir Henry Ponsonby, who ... appointed by her Majesty to privately investigate the various ..., with a view to carrying out such economical reforms ... practicable. A few months ago Lord Cross (who has ... Sandhurst as general adviser to the Queen concerning her ... affairs) recommended that the stud should be got rid of, as ... had lately shown a tendency to increase.

...meeting of the Marylebone C.C. will be held at ..., St. John's Wood, this afternoon, at 5 p.m., when it will ... to rescind for the present law 53 of Cricket the following: ... sides in second shall follow their innings if they have ... than the opposite side in a three days' match, or 80 ... match." But the altered rule, if carried, will not ... season.

...anticipated would be the case, H. R. Carter, of the Polytechnic ... moved far and away the best of the riders in the twenty-four ... Surrey, which he won with a score of 423 miles 1,564 yards, ... records from 402 miles to 407½ miles, which he covered in ... He was undeniably greatly distressed for the last three ... riding only 15 miles in the twenty-second hour, and ... the next sixty minutes. He managed to crowd 16¼ miles ... but was 2 miles 636 yards short of Shorland's record ... annexed the finish of the ride. His nearest opponent ... of the Putney A.C. and Ranelagh Harriers, who was ... behind, with A. J. Nixon another two dozen miles ...

...programme can be legitimately classed as a splendid one, con... conditions—the race started during a thunderstorm, ... plenty of wind throughout the whole day—and the fact ... Putney is some four-and-a-half laps to the mile, against ... half laps of Herne Hill, on which Shorland piled up ... miles last July. Carter also led throughout and was not ... portion of the race. The mileage certainly scores for ... long-speed-cycling.

CYCLE RIDING A COMMON DANGER.

...PALL MALL GAZETTE.

...can afford the space I shall be obliged by your ... I have now partially recovered from what ... in permanent disablement. I was run over ... I believe the *Daily Telegraph* some years ago described ... as "cyclists' ancestors." Probably this is now a definition ... applies the wheeling lot. I well remember the episode ... of Hatton Row. I believe that after a certain speed ... that coaching men and their humbler contemporaries ... the law.

...Chancellor of the Exchequer vetoed a suggestion to place ... machines. In France it is otherwise. Let me, Sir, raise ... shall not, within a five-mile radius of Charing Cross, ... be limited to that of a 'bus? The volume of loss and ... has been greatly swollen by the unrestrained ... the metropolis, and it is high time that stringent ... be placed upon these stealthy "pacers" of our streets.

...growing vehicular evil in our great thoroughfares I ... How many grievances creep into journalism under ... of specific complaints.

...would like to pass a tribute to the care and attention ... the medical staff of the University College Hospital, ... I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE COURTENAY.

ON THE RIVER.

...has relapsed into its accustomed quietude. Henley, ... point of view and as a social function, was not the most ... and yet those who represent the attendance as phenomenally ... stated that the numbers on the river were below ... were lower than usual, there being many absentees ... secured the coveted positions on the Bucks bank. ... attracted to the enclosures devoted to clubs, all of ... with spectators, particularly on the Bucks bank, ... and Cleveland spaces divided the honours. The ... was thoroughly appreciated, and the scheme proved ... so much so in fact that similar lawns may be ..., not necessarily aquatic, during the year. The ... Club above the Berks shore much quicker than the ... rowing club barges were well filled with enthusiastic ... their crews vigorously.

...whole, was poor, but relieved by a few gallant ... contests as that between Leander and Thames in the ... the last day's proceedings, was worth going any ... Splendidly matched crews have, probably, but seldom ... "record" final, and the result was a triumph for Kent. ... wicked Thames may be placed safely at the head of ...

...what follow Henley, Kingston has this year the advan... to, naked event, and the meeting should be in every ... The Canadian oarsmen are probable starters, and as ... by no means good Kingston waters the sculling should be ... Kennedy can do. The Thames R.C. may not be repre... the "second" crew, with McHenry in Broughton's ... Hamburg, for the regatta there on Saturday and Sunday, ... that the German oarsmen will take kindly to the man who ... coach colours two years since. The Thames R.C. have ... two crews at Hamburg.

...decided to scratch for the scratching of one German four ... Hellas. The crew were being trained by an English pro... were getting into proper form when the Official decree ... them to ship their oars and take up arms. Rather a con... illustration of the Emperor's enthusiastic remarks made ... to rowing. The effect of compulsory military service ... will be somewhat disastrous. Fancy the stroke of the ... and "bow" stewards" to be removed on the eve of ...

BASEBALL AT RUGBY.

...ball will be played on Thursday afternoon of this week ... The two nines will be composed partly of American ... cowboys, visiting England, and partly of the masters and ... It is said that the two batteries, including both pitcher and ... two experienced players who know the game. One excellent ... can be secured, and another is very much desired for ... Any American amateur player, who has had any experi... playing, and who is willing to go to Rugby on Thursday, is ... to communicate with George L. Fox, 38, Bedford place, Russell-...

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETES.

THE YALE MEN AT OXFORD.—AN AMERICAN RECORD.

The Yale University athletes, who are to compete with Oxford University at the Queen's Club Grounds next Monday, continue their training at Oxford. The actual work is done on the University running-ground. One learns with regret that Mr. L. P. Sheldon has sprained his knee. The sea voyage, apparently, did not affect the men to any appreciable extent, as they were in good training condition before they sailed for England. Consequently their efforts here have been mainly devoted since the first few days after landing towards keeping themselves fit.

Sanford, one of the sprinters, whose weight is a trifle over what is liked, has usually worked twice each day. The rest of the team, however, show up at the running-ground about 6.30 o'clock every afternoon. Only light work is indulged in by each man, form being more sought after than a great deal of exercise. None of the runners has been sent his full distance on time, but their trial work has apparently been satisfactory. Pond, the other sprinter, has paid most attention to the shorter sprint in practice. Woodhull and Morgan, the half and mile men respectively, are running in pretty form, and usually jog off together for about two-thirds of a mile, and then separate to work singly—the latter, of course, doing the heavier work of the two.

Cady and Hatch, the hurdlers, take very little work, rarely going over more than three hurdles. Sheldon, the long jumper, had created the greatest impression upon the many spectators who turn out each day to watch the practice. He jumps rather low; but has cleared well up to 23 ft. He and Cady, who were intended to do the high jumping, have not done much at it in practice, neither having come within several inches of his record. It seems impossible now that Sheldon will recover from his injured knee in time enough to show good form against Oxford.

Hickok, the captain, attracts a great deal of attention at practice for the hammer and weight events. In partnership with Brown, he spends about a third of his time at putting the weight, and devotes the remainder to trying his hand at the hammer. Hickok's style is very pretty, and is very effective too. Under his tutoring, Brown, who is something of a find at the game, is improving rapidly. He has thrown over a hundred feet in practice.

Pond and Sanford have already visited the Queen's Club Grounds to try the track for the quarter of a mile flat race. Morgan, the miler, and Sheldon, the long jumper, also went to the grounds and practised their events.

The following is a list of the records of the Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association of America, an association composed of twenty-four universities and colleges, which holds a championship meeting annually in the latter part of May. Yale won the championship this year. At the meeting first place counts five points, second two, and third one. There are fourteen events. This year Yale scored 37 points, Harvard 27, and the University of Pennsylvania 20. The rest of the points were scattered.

AMERICAN INTER-COLLEGIATE RECORDS.

Event.	Record.	Winner.	College.	Year.
100 yds. dash	[illegible]	H. H. Cady	Hamilton	1893
220 yds. dash	[illegible]	A. Kinsley	Univ. of Penn.	1894
440 yds. dash	[illegible]	C. H. Cady	Hamilton	1891
880 yds. dash	[illegible]	C. B. Smith	Amherst	1891
Half-mile run	[illegible]	W. C. Dohm	Pennsylvania	1889
One-mile run	[illegible]	C. O. Lacy	Washington	1891
One-mile walk	[illegible]	F. A. Lordkipoff	Pennsylvania	1892
Two-mile steeple-chase	[illegible]	H. C. Williams	Yale	1893
120 yds. hurdle	[illegible]	H. L. Williard	Yale	1893
220 yds. hurdle	[illegible]	H. L. Turner	Harvard	1891
Putting 16 lb. shot	[illegible]	R. W. Sears	Swarthmore	1893
Running high jump	[illegible]	A. Meyer	Columbia	1894
Running high jump	[illegible]	C. R. Thorne	Harvard	1892
Throwing 16 lb. hammer	[illegible]	W. O. Hickok	Yale	1894
Pole vault	[illegible]	W. O. Hickok	Yale	1894
Throwing base-ball	[illegible]	C. F. Bullock	Princeton	1893

His Excellency the Hon. T. F. Bayard, the American Ambassador, has expressed his intention of being present, with Mrs. Bayard, at the Queen's Club on the 16th inst. to witness the Oxford and Yale sports. His Excellency will be accompanied by the members of the Embassy.

THIS DAY'S CRICKET.

GENTLEMEN v. PLAYERS.

The annual trial of the best of the class play in this match at Lord's yesterday, and their captain, a first innings of 251 had got four of their opponents' wickets down for 48 runs. On the succeeding portion of this morning the wicket was very dull, and there was a good company present. At exactly 11.30 the Gentlemen came on, and soon followed a few minutes later by Grace and Flowers. The bowling was shared by Jackson and Woods. Only a single was added to the score, after which Grace was bowled by a ball which kicked and almost stopped. Lockwood, who followed, turned the second ball to the boundary, and by which time seven runs were down for 60 runs. Flowers and Walker then made an improvement, and Cobb got in 4 from Woods, who was far more expensive than Jackson. Thirty-seven runs were added in half an hour, when Flowers returned out to Wood, and retired for 16.

GENTLEMEN—Grace's Innings.

Mr. [illegible], st Stewart, b Briggs	14	Mr. Marsden, b Flowers	7
Mr. W. G. Grace, c Stewart, b Jackson	15	Mr. Handley, b Flowers	0
The Hon. A. Lyttelton, c Walker, b Briggs	12	Mr. W. [illegible], not out	31
Mr. Jackson, b Flowers	0	Mr. Mackinnon, b Lockwood, b Briggs	5
Mr. Marsham, b Briggs	0	Extras	12
Mr. Bromley-Davenport, b Briggs	0		
Mr. Macgregor, c Brockwell, b Flowers	21	Total	124
Mr. Douglas, b Flowers	0		

PLAYERS—Flowers's Innings.

A. W. Ward, c W. G. Grace, b Jackson	2	Lockwood, c and b Wood	7
Cobb, c Marsden, b Jackson	0	Walker, b Wood	15
Brockwell, b Jackson	15	Not out	1
Briggs, c Lyttelton, b Jackson	0	Extras	1
Stewart, b Jackson	13	Total	54
Gunn, b Jackson	0		
Flowers, c and b Jackson	0		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

GENTLEMEN.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Briggs	25	4	69	4
Flowers	25	4	46	6
Jackson	20	4	50	4
Wood	10	1	37	2
Lockwood	5	1	16	0

PLAYERS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Flowers	15	4	37	3
Walker	15	4	41	5
Wood	5.3	0	20	2
Lockwood	5.0	1	20	0

SUSSEX v. HAMPSHIRE.

[illegible]

Mr. R. [illegible], Hitch, b [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mr. A. J. L. Hill, c [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bean, c [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Captain [illegible], c [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fane, c [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mr. Bensted, not out	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hitch, c [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Total	176

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	Mr. [illegible], b Baldwin	24
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Baldwin	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
Mr. [illegible], b [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9
Mr. Newington, c [illegible], b Baldwin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mr. [illegible], b [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mr. Brann, b Steele	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mr. Shuter, c Steel, b Egar	[illegible]	Total	171

HAMPSHIRE [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]
Mr. D. A. Steel, c [illegible]	[illegible]
	Total

LATEST CRICKET.

Players.—All out for 108. Second Innings: 7 for 2 wickets.

Hampshire.—All out for 117

"VALKYRIE."

Preparations are in a forward state for the lifting of the yacht *Valkyrie* which will probably be accomplished to-morrow. Divers who have examined her report that she lies in a bed of mud and that she is less damaged than was at first thought. Underwriters are getting pontoons in position to-day, and already *Valkyrie's* mainsail has been cut clear. The yacht is insured for £8,000.

ACCIDENT TO GRASP.

After Grasp had been exercised on the racecourse at Carlisle this morning she overpowered the lad on her back and dashing on to some iron rails lacerated her chest very badly. This accident is to be deplored, as the mare was greatly fancied in the Cumberland Plate, and Finlay had been engaged to ride her.

KEEP UP WITH THE PROCESSION

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H.R.H. the Duke of YORK.
H.I.M. the Emperor of RUSSIA.
H.M. the King of SIAM.
H.M. the Emperor of CHINA.
H.M. the Queen of ITALY.
H.M. the Queen of SPAIN.
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And Other Reigning Houses.

The INAUGURATION of the NEW BUILDINGS will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 11, when

MR. PADEREWSKI has kindly consented to be present.

Admission by special invitation. On the above date the Premises will be closed for Business.

ONLY COUNCIL MEDAL, 1851.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1889.
GOLD MEDALS, PARIS, 1819, 1823, 1827, 1834, 1839, 1844, 1851, 1855, 1878, &c.
TWO MEDALS, SYDNEY, 1879
THREE MEDALS, MELBOURNE, 1880
GOLD MEDAL, KIMBERLEY, 1892.
GOLD MEDAL, CHICAGO, 1893

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From Victoria at 10.05 A.M. and 12.15 P.M. Fare 10s.

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Corresponding Excursions leaving Brighton same days.

WORTHING.—Cheap First Class Day Tickets from Victoria every Weekday at 9.0 A.M., Clapham Junction 9.10 A.M., Fare 5s. Pullman Car Express. Victoria and Brighton Week-End 10s. 6d., Saturdays 10s. Every Saturday Cheap First Class Day Tickets from Victoria 12.30 P.M. Fare 5s.

LITTLEHAMPTON AND BOGNOR. EVERY SATURDAY Cheap Return Tickets available for one week, by the 10.0 A.M. Express from London Bridge, Victoria, Kensington (Addison-road), Clapham Junction, New Cross, Norwood Junction, West Croydon, &c., by ordinary trains as per bills.
Fare to Littlehampton 8s. 6d. Bognor 9s. 6d.
Pullman Cars.

For Isle of Wight (Ventnor and Shanklin) and South Coast Resorts, see Handbills.

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Special Day Return Tickets 15s., 10s., 6s. and 5s.
Corresponding Excursions leaving Hastings same day only.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS. EVERY WEDNESDAY (except 16 & 23) Cheap First Class Tickets from Victoria 9.50 A.M., Clapham Junction 9.57 A.M., Kensington (Addison-road) 10.0 A.M., Fare 5s. Corresponding Excursion Every Thursday.
Special Day Return Tickets to Tunbridge Wells, Brighton, Worthing, Littlehampton, Bognor, Hastings, and Eastbourne.

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Paris ... dep.	8.0 A.M.	8.0 A.M.
Rouen (St. Lazare) ... ,,	10.40 ,,	10.40 ,,
Newhaven ... arr.	5.40 P.M.	5.40 P.M.
... ,,	6.0 ,,	6.0 ,,
Fares ...	Single, 17s., 12s.	Second, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d.

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